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Closeburn
Nurseries.

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Nairobi.

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BELL. Closeburn, Nairobi.

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CLOSEBURN NURSERIES,

NAIROBI, (Kenya Colony).

To Customers.

It is hoped that in producing this full and detailed catalogue, with cultural notes and treatment of common pests, a useful reference book for gardening in Kenya, as well as a catalogue, will be available to customers.

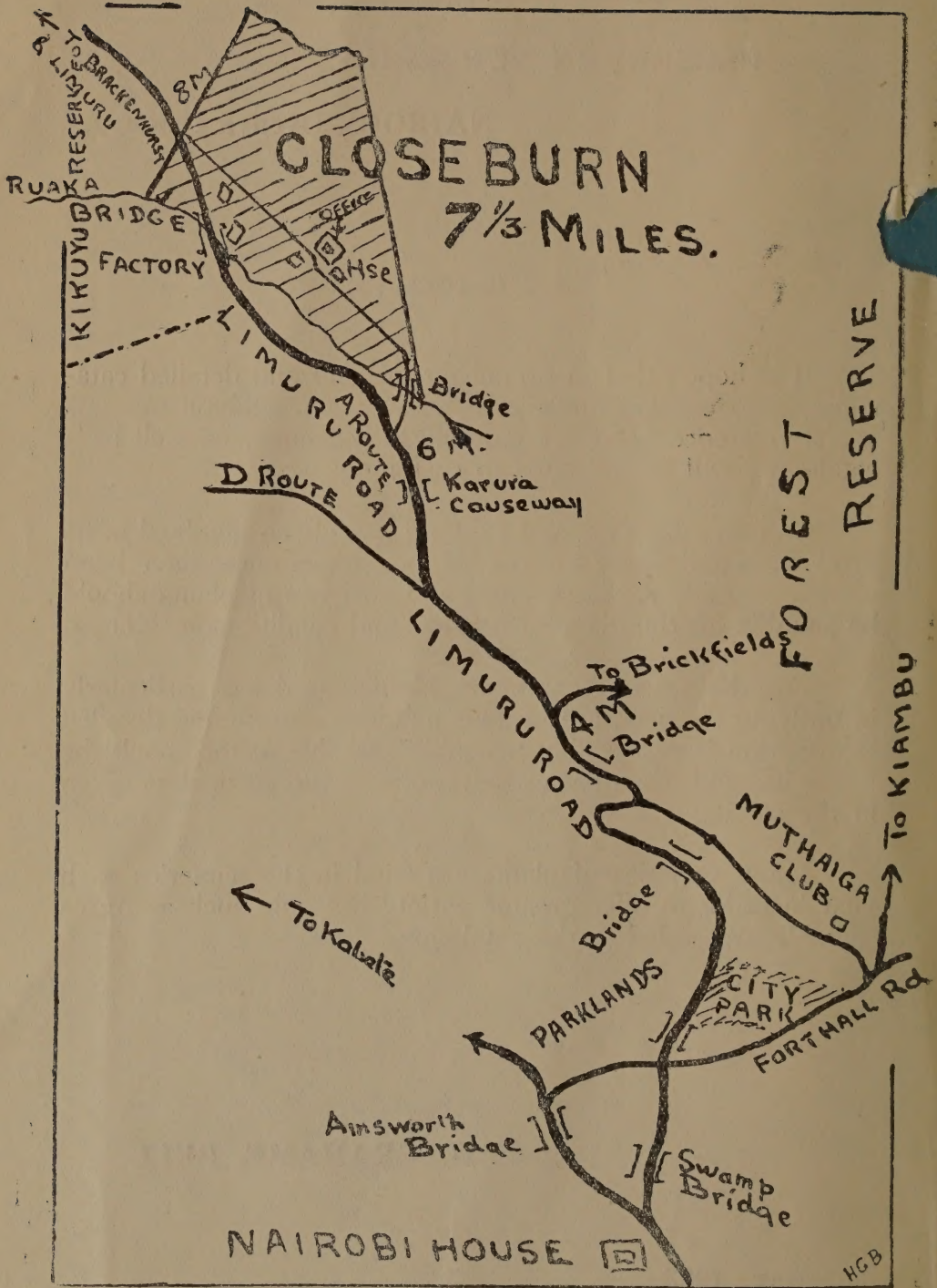
Considerable time and expense have been involved in its production and as far as possible local experiences have been used as a guide to which kinds and varieties of plants should be suitable for the different districts and conditions in Kenya.

For the reason that many Kenya gardens, particularly in outlying districts, are in their infancy accurate and detailed information is not readily available and this factor should be borne in mind when basing selections on the particulars given in the catalogue.

Many varieties of plants are tried in the nurseries each year in order to offer greater variety but only such as prove suitable are added to the catalogue.

H. GRAHAME BELL.

May, 1933.



PACKING

In Kenya, as in other hot climates, much of the success or otherwise of plants received from the Nursery, depends upon the way in which the lifting and packing are carried out.

Closeburn plants receive the greatest attention in this respect and the following extracts taken from letters lately received from all parts of the Colony, neighbouring territories and elsewhere show that this care is fully appreciated.

- Addis-Ababa (Abbysinia) (23.7.29) :—**The five bundles of plants were delivered here in perfect condition. The roots were still moist and on some of the plants shoots were beginning to sprout forth.
- Eburru (5.4.32) :—**Inquiries revealed the fact that the plants had been at the station several days; they however, were so well packed that their condition on ultimate arrival here was perfectly good.
- Entebbe (Uganda) (25.9.31) :—**Not a single plant of the last order you sent me died, and they are all doing excellently in spite of the fact that they lay at Kampala station for six days waiting for the Agricultural Department's certificate for clearance.
- Fort Portal (Uganda) (2.10.30) :—**Nearly all the plants arrived in splendid condition. The fruit trees you sent are a fine lot.
- (30.9.31) :—**Owing to the stupidity of our Fort Portal forwarding agent the plants did not reach me till the 25th and had then been 8 days in the hot Sun after leaving Fort Portal. I thought that anything might have happened until I opened the bundle and saw how beautifully everything had been packed. Each plant was perfectly healthy and some of the roses were in new leaf. I think that such care in packing reflects great credit on you.
- Johannesburg (South Africa) (26.6.32) :—**Barberton Daisy plants reached me by Air Mail in perfect condition and I must congratulate you on the beautiful way you packed them. Within a few hours of arrival they were planted and already some are beginning to shoot. They are very fine plants and I am more than pleased with them and am looking forward to seeing blooms later on.
- (14.10.32) :—**I am sure you will be pleased to hear that the Barberton Daisy plants you sent me are going on famously and just coming into bloom.
- Kericho (10.8.32) :—**I am very pleased to advise you that every one of the plants, etc., that you have sent me recently have struck and are coming on well.
- Kibigori (2.10.32) :—**I was delighted with all of the plants and very pleased you included those you thought would do well. You sent lovely big plants and they were generously counted.

Kisii (1.11.29):—I have received the fruit and rose trees safely. They arrived in splendid condition and are very fine trees; far bigger than I expected.

Kitale (8.8.32):—We have had some wonderful blooms from the roses supplied last year.

(7.5.30):—The plants, etc., of my order arrived in excellent condition, in fact I think as a whole they were the best I have ever received from a nurseryman; they are all doing well.

Londiani (18.11.29):—The roses I got from you in May have done very well; they are much superior to ones my neighbour got at the same time from a different firm.

Lumbwa (16.5.32):—Your things always come beautifully packed.

Mnyussi (Tanganyika Territory) (12.8.30):—I must thank you for the last consignment of roses which arrived in splendid condition and are growing well.

Nairobi (3.12.30):—The rose trees you sent have never looked back and are extraordinarily healthy and forward. I have not had a single missing.

(27.4.32):—There was a very dry spell when we planted the trees so we gave them lots of water and on our return were delighted to find that all seem to have survived safely. Thank you for all the care and trouble you took over selecting the trees and packing them.

Naivasha (22.10.32):—A Marsh's Seedless Grape Fruit I bought from you a few years ago has over 1,200 young fruit on it now.

Ngobit (13.3.30):—The plants ordered have arrived safely in excellent condition and most carefully packed which made all the difference since there was much delay on the journey.

Njoro (24.9.31):—The rose Black Boy which you sent me only a year ago is blooming wonderfully and is the admiration of any one who sees it.

Rongai (18.3.33):—Thank you so much for sending all the plants so beautifully packed. I am quite delighted with them.

Songhor (2.8.29):—The citrus trees you sent me all are sprouting. The roses all have buds. The Mulberries have leaves, flowers and fruit on. All have been planted 5 weeks.

Timau (12.5.32):—Everything came most beautifully packed and though we were not able to plant the fruit trees till yesterday they were quite fresh.

Zanzibar (28.11.32):—You sent us some roses about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ago and they have done very well.

For further extracts of letters in connection with packing see page V.

WARNING.

Closeburn Nurseries,

Nairobi, January, 1932.

FRUIT TREES

It is imperative to remove, as they appear, all suckers and any shoots which emanate from the stock upon which your trees are grafted or budded.

All citrus and deciduous fruit trees which I supply have been worked on vigorous stocks of a common variety (e. g. Lemon stock in the case of citrus) and until the newly planted trees have become thoroughly established under your conditions they are likely to throw up suckers and shoots from the stock.

The latter appear from the point of union of scion and stock or immediately below, and if left will overgrow the tree which will be starved of sap and revert to the stock.

This warning is sent out as I find that many purchasers have not realized the danger of suckering and disappointment has ensued.

As the trees gain in strength the tendency to produce suckers and stock shoots will disappear.

In my catalogue will be found hints on planting and culture, and these should be carefully followed, as they are the result of many years' experience in this climate.

H. Grahame Bell,

IMPORTANT.

Railage is not charged to the customer on prepaid orders of Shs. 40/- and upwards on the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Allowances.—No charge is made for packing plants which are usually sent in bundles, but tins and boxes are charged for when not stated to be included in the price.

Terms of Payment.—All trees, plants, etc., are sold f.o.r. Nairobi, for payment within 30 days of date of invoice. It is advisable that payments be made by cheque or postal order as no responsibility can be taken for unregistered cash which is lost in transit.

Packing.—As the greatest care is taken in lifting and packing to ensure arrival in good condition at destinations, whether in this Colony or in neighbouring territories, it is not usually necessary to forward by passenger trains consignments sent by rail.

New Varieties of trees, roses and other plants are constantly being added to the nursery stock. In view of this, it is advisable for clients to inquire for plants even if they are not listed in this catalogue.

Early Ordering.—A register is kept of all orders received and it is advisable to notify requirements before the rains begin, thus avoiding the disappointment of finding that the available plants of certain varieties have already been secured by others. As numbers of orders are received daily during the planting season, it will greatly facilitate the packing if order forms are used for requirements. Failing the use of the order forms attached to the catalogue, it is requested that requirements be put on a separate list and not in the body of clients' letters.

Warning.—With all budded and grafted trees and roses suckers and shoots are liable to appear from below the bud, that is, from the stock. These must be removed at once, otherwise they will overgrow the plant which will be starved of sap. No responsibility can be taken for losses sustained through purchasers neglecting to remove these suckers when they appear.

Selection of Trees.—When there is any doubt as to which varieties should be planted, it is advisable to leave the selection to the Nurseryman. His experience can be relied upon to supply varieties that are most likely to suit the district where the trees are to be grown, moreover he has the choice of numbers and it is to his advantage to select those which will give the greatest satisfaction in the long run.

Prices for Quantities.—A considerable reduction has been made in the rates per dozen and per hundred of all plants, but these prices do not apply when less than half the specified quantity is taken.

SECTION I

CITRUS

Hints on Transplanting and Treatment.

Citrus trees require favourable conditions for their successful cultivation and the soil in which they are planted should be rich and loamy. The land intended for the grove should be well ploughed and thoroughly pulverised to allow adequate extensions of the root system. **The hole should be dug** at least a foot larger in every direction than is actually required by the roots when spread out in their natural position.

When filling in, the top soil, and not the earth from the hole, should be worked in between the roots and well trodden in once or twice during the filling. It is most important that no air spaces be left, especially under the crown or fork of the roots. Two or three buckets of water should be given to each tree before completely filling the hole.

This will tend to settle the roots and at the same time minimise drying out due to the presence of air. It is essential to plant trees firmly and to **shade** and water them until they are established.

The utmost care and attention is taken in lifting and packing the trees but should they be delayed in transit and become dry or shrivelled, bury the roots in moist soil, wet the ground thoroughly and allow them to remain a week or two until they freshen again, when they must be planted without exposing the roots for a moment more than can be avoided.

Remember that cultivation is an all-important factor if fruit trees are to be grown successfully. If this is attended to for two or three years after planting, one should not fail to obtain good results. Trees should be watered during spells of dry weather until they are thoroughly established. A good soaking occasionally is more beneficial than frequent small waterings, and a mulch of leaves, straw, coffee husks, etc., will reduce the loss of moisture caused by evaporation.

A distance of twenty-four feet apart each way when planting out citrus trees will allow for their natural development.

The trees should be planted to the same depth at which they were grown in the nurseries, the crown of the root being not more than two to three inches below the surface of the ground, otherwise "collar rot" may result. The mark on the bark will indicate the depth at which they were growing before being lifted. Orange trees are particularly susceptible to collar rot.

Pruning when necessary should consist chiefly of cleaning off the shoots from the main stem, from the root upward to about knee height, and a periodical thinning out of the shoots at the top of the tree when the foliage is too thick to admit air and light. Citrus trees however usually assume a symmetrical form when not interfered with and it is generally better to leave them to grow unrestrained.

In hot districts the bark of the young trees is very susceptible to sun-scald and the stems should be protected until shaded by the foliage. Grass is sometimes used for protection while some growers whitewash the stems.

The trees should be very carefully watched for caterpillars which will otherwise defoliate them, causing a severe set back. Established trees are seldom affected by this pest.

Young trees are also liable to be attacked by other pests (grubs and scale insects) especially trees put into newly cleaned land or in the vicinity of indigenous scrub, as the scrub harbours most of the usual enemies. As times goes on these enemies are reduced by parasites—the scale insects fortunately falling a prey to the lady-birds of which we have many. It is, however, very necessary to assist nature especially in the case of newly planted areas where parasites are not usually very plentiful. If this assistance is not forthcoming the young trees may receive a serious set back at a time when every advantage is wanted to give them a good start. Badly planted and neglected trees seldom turn out satisfactorily, generally becoming bark-bound and stunted.

CITRUS PESTS AND DISEASES.

The following are some of the pests usually met with and the remedies employed to eliminate them.—

Collar Rot.—This is not known to be a serious pest in this country, but orange trees are often attacked when they have been planted too deeply so that wet soil comes in contact with the bark or where the earth has silted up, often due to being planted in hollows or at the bottom of unprotected slopes.

The stocks on which the orange trees are grafted are not very susceptible to collar rot nor are the other members of the citrus family.

REMEDY.—Remove the earth from about the roots for two or three feet from the stems—cut away diseased portions and disinfect wounds with an antiseptic such as lime sulphur wash, Agrisol, Bordeaux paste, carbolic acid, etc. If the diseased parts are not cut away they should nevertheless be disinfected. All tools should be disinfected before being used on another tree.

Chlorosis or Mottled Leaf.—The yellowing or whitening of the leaves due to a shortage of the green colouring matter is generally the result of unsuitable conditions other than specific damage.

REMEDY.—The drainage, fertilisation and cultivation should be looked to and a dressing of nitrogenous manure may be given in addition to other measures.

Ring Blotch.—Small yellowing rings surrounding a greenish centre shewing as distinct yellow spots on the undersides of the leaves.

REMEDY.—Treat the trees as for mottled leaf. It may be advisable to cover the ground with a green crop or mulch with grass or leaves.

Verrucosis or Scab.—Few varieties of citrus trees are attacked by this trouble, the rough lemon being the most susceptible. The disease appears as minute watery spots which develop into corky excrescences, the leaf bulging outward where attacked. Leaves, twigs and fruit are attacked. Grape fruit and cultural lemons are sometimes affected.

REMEDY.—Spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

Citrus Canker.—This very serious pest is not yet known in this country. The Grape Fruit is very susceptible to canker and if any suspicious signs are seen on this and other varieties the diseased portions should be sent to the Government Mycologist for identification.

The first appearance consists of watery looking pin spots on the undersides of the leaves developing later into reddish brown corky blotches, upto $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, on the upper sides. The fruit is disfigured by blotches and splits and decays.

REMEDY.—Infected trees should be destroyed.

The False Codling Moth.—The grub is pinkish in colour and feeds on the pulp of oranges and naartjes. Limes, lemons and grape fruit are not attacked.

REMEDIES.—The gathering and burying of all fruit seen to be infested, including all fallen fruit, once or, better still, twice weekly.

Flooding the grove where practicable and spraying the fruit with arsenic insecticides. The last method should only be adopted when the fruit can subsequently be cleaned.

As the False Codling Moth infests Custard Apples, Guavas, Pomegranates and certain indigenous fruits the Citrus grove should, as far as possible, be isolated from known breeding centres.

The Fruit Fly.—Owing to the absence of a winter this is a troublesome pest unless kept under control by baiting. It causes damage by laying its eggs in ripening fruit which become maggoty in consequence. Our cold season is not sufficiently severe to kill off the pest, but there are apparently other controlling factors for the damage done varies from season to season, sometimes almost the whole crop of such fruit as is liable to its incursions being destroyed. The reason may be that a preceding crop of some suitable fruit has **provided this insect, which multiplies rapidly, with a breeding ground.**

REMEDIES.—The “ Mally Fruit Fly Remedy ” is one of the best. A bait of sugar and arsenic is sprayed into the trees—a syringeful, or more for large trees, is squirted on the foliage where it hangs in drops and attracts the flies before the fruit is ripe enough to offer a counter attraction. A more economical method is to place a bait of this nature in small tins suspended in the trees and so cut that they will not be flushed by showers of rain.

The Orange Butterfly.—The female of this butterfly, a large black and yellow swallow tail insect with blue and red spots on the back wings, may be seen fluttering from branch to branch and tree to tree depositing an egg on the underside of each leaf it visits without apparently alighting for the purpose.

The egg hatches a small hairy blackish caterpillar with light markings and this soon develops, at the expense of the foliage of the orange tree, into a handsome plumper and much larger grub green in colour, the mark on its back changed almost to purple.

As mentioned above great damage is done by this pest to young and newly planted trees which are often entirely defoliated.

REMEDIES.—Handpicking of the grubs, spraying the foliage with arsenate of lead or Paris Green and lime, diluted as shewn in the list of recipes given at the end of this chapter, and destroying as many of the butterflies as can be caught by nets.

Long Horned Orange Borer.—A black and yellow insect measuring nearly an inch in length which destroys young shoots and bores into the upper branches to deposit its egg. The resulting grub eats its way towards the main stem and may do great damage. The insect.

which has a black head with orange markings on the face, can be recognised by the striking appearance of the alternate yellow, black and orange bands across its body.

TREATMENT.—Cutting through affected branches and probing any tunnels with wire or injecting them with a few drops of carbon bi-sulphide, after which the tunnels should be plugged with clay. The beetles should also be destroyed as far as possible.

Orange Thrips.—Minute insects with narrow fringed wings, the mouth parts of the insect being capable of sucking. The fruit becomes blemished and the tender shoots and foliage are also attacked, both the fruit and foliage assuming a silvery appearance.

REMEDY.—The usual remedy is spraying with nicotine and lime sulphur. Dusting with sulphur is also carried out in larger groves.

The Citrus Psylla.—This is a scale-like insect found on a number of plants which turns its attention to citrus as a suitable food plant. It is not serious and its attacks are chiefly noticeable in the young trees.

It appears on the underside of the young leaf forming pit-like depressions where it looks like a green or brown scale. The leaf becomes crumpled and mis-shapen. This scale develops into a small winged insect. The effect on matured trees is negligible but the young trees may be treated for the pest.

REMEDY.—Spraying with any of the usual insecticides.

The Orange Aphis.—There are two orange aphides. Both are more or less blackish and are only abundant upon young and sappy growth. Little harm results from their periodic attacks and treatment is seldom necessary but they can be kept in check by spraying with almost any contact insecticide. They are usually kept in control by ladybirds and their other natural enemies.

The appearance of the infested trees is made unsightly by the sooty fungus which results from their honey-dew.

REMEDY.—Spraying with nicotine extract or Orthol-K.

Red Scale.—Although this is one of the worst pests in most citrus growing countries and for a period caused great damage here, it is now controlled on mature trees in this district by ladybirds.

When it occurs, it is viviparous and multiplies with great rapidity.

REMEDIES.—Spraying with a contact insecticide such as resin wash, miscible oil sprays (Orthol-K is the best), fumigation with hydrocyanic gas, and assisting the ladybirds by banding the trunks of the trees with a banding-grease such as Cooper's T.N.6.

Other Scales, the treatment of which is the same as for red scale, comprise mussel scale, Long scale, Oleander scale, Circular Purple scale, Spanish Red scale, Soft scale, etc. The last named exudes honey-dew which is sought after by ants and these molest the ladybird and destroy the larvæ of certain of these useful friends. The honey-dew forms a sticky deposit on the plant and on this grows the black fungus known as Sooty Mould.

Mealy-bug.—No damage known to the writer has occurred in this Colony through Citrus mealy-bug.

REMEDY.—Hand dressing or spraying with Sulphur or Orthol-K, and grease-banding are amongst the best methods of control. Ladybirds of a suitable species may be transferred to infected trees.

The Australian Bug, known as the Cushiony Cottony scale or Ribbed scale, is usually kept in check by ladybirds. The females are easily detected by reason of the large white evenly ribbed egg sack the contents of which are orange-red in colour.

TREATMENT.—The scale should be rubbed from young trees which may not have been found by the ladybirds. The trees should be treated with a miscible oil spray.

White Ants.—While white ants probably do not attack the living tissues of the plant they may cause considerable damage by exposing the rootlets to the air and sometimes by making nests under the tree.

REMEDY.—By poison bait, carbon bi-sulphide or liquid hydro-cyanic gas poured into the tube of the nest or into holes made by driving a crowbar into the ground. Other methods are fumigation by means of an ant-extermicator by which the fumes of powdered white arsenic 3 parts and flowers of sulphur one part are pumped into the nest, or by digging out the nest and destroying the queens.

RECIPES.

The methods of preparing the recipes that follow are not given below but will be furnished on request.

Arsenical Sprays.—Arsenate of lead powder and water are usually combined with molasses, jagaree or cheap sugar in the proportions set out under Mally Fruit Fly Remedy.

Mally Fruit Fly Remedy.

Arsenate of Lead powder	1 lb.
Treacle crude,	3 gallons.
or cheap sugar,	25 lbs.
Water,	40 gallons.

Paris Green.—1 lb. to 160-200 gallons of water; slaked lime can be added to reduce burning.

Resin Wash.

Resin,	24 lbs.
Caustic Soda,	5 lbs.
Fish Oil,	2½ pints.
Water,	100 gallons.

Nicotine Sprays are best purchased ready prepared.

White Ants.—Formula to be used in white-ant pumps;

White Arsenic Powder,	3 parts.
Flowers of Sulphur,	1 part.

Arsenical Bait.

Arsenite of Soda,	1 lb.
Sugar,	1 lb.
Water,	8 gallons.

Finely chopped green stuff, about 3 sackfuls, for cut-worms crickets or beetles, but dung, chaff, bran, etc., may be substituted for use against white ants.

Lime Sulphur Solution.

Quick-lime,	10 lbs.
Sulphur,	20 lbs.
Water,	50 gallons.

Capex, a South African prepared lime sulphur wash, is largely used.

Disinfectants.—Agrisol or Carbolineum in the solutions recommended by the makers, and lime sulphur wash have been recommended.

Cyanide Gas Remedy.—The fumigation of trees should only be done by those experienced in the use of cyanide gas and details of its use can always be obtained.

CLASSIFICATION OF CITRUS.

With suitable treatment citrus trees should grow nearly everywhere in Kenya but in many districts the absence of really hot weather is a serious factor impairing the sweetness and quality of the fruit.

The varieties planted should, therefore, be carefully selected and only those known to do well should be planted in any numbers.

Oranges.—The Washington Navel has proved the most generally satisfactory and usually does well where it can receive a sufficiency of moisture when required. Many varieties are being grown at Closeburn but will not be catalogued until they have been more thoroughly tried. Washington Navels vary considerably in the quality of the fruit and buds are selected only from the best.

Naartjes.—The word Naartje is a South African Dutch word, probably connected with the Indian word Narangi or some similar word imported when the Dutch settled at the Cape. Naartjes comprise the fruit usually known as Mandarins and Tangerines and as these terms are to some extent confused in the minds of many the term Naartje is used here for all this class.

Both the Willow Mandarin, which is probably really a Tangerine, and the Cape Naartje (similar to the Zanzibar fruit), have been found to attain a greater degree of sweetness in comparatively cool conditions than the Scarlet Tangerine and similar varieties. Many varieties are being tried at Closeburn but only a few have been propagated.

Naartjes are one of the best fruit of the citrus family and are not as generally grown as they should be. The fruit ripens more satisfactorily under difficult conditions than does that of the orange.

The Satsuma variety, originating in Japan, may succeed better than others under colder conditions.

Lemons.—All lemons do fairly well but it is advisable, when several trees are grown, to order different varieties as some will respond better than others to the particular local conditions. The fruit should be kept for some time before use to allow the skin to thin down.

Limes.—The Tahiti Seedless Lime has proved such an excellent grower and cropper that there is little necessity to try other varieties. The Sweet Lime is a rather insipid fruit having the qualities neither of the orange nor of the lime, both of which it resembles in certain respects.

Grape Fruit.—This American name for the Pomelo is now in general use and usually confined to a distinct class of Pomelo. Many varieties are being tried at Closeburn and the best of them will be propagated. They include Triumph, Marsh's Seedless, Ellen, McCarthy, Foster, etc.

Grape Fruit is excellent at breakfast and is well suited to the tropics.

Kumquat.—A small Mandarin-like fruit which is largely used for preserving and also eaten raw without removing the skin. The trees are very dwarf with small and serrated foliage.

Cross-Fertilisation of Citrus Trees.

With a view to avoiding cross pollination, different kinds of citrus fruit trees should not be planted near together.

Where trees are being planted in small numbers the effects of cross pollination are seldom noticeable, partly for the reason that the different kinds do not necessarily produce their blossoms at the same time.

Crossing may take place where trees are even a mile apart, being brought about by transference of the pollen by Bees.

CITRUS TREES.

Space trees 20 to 24 feet apart.

All the following varieties of Citrus trees are sold at **Shs. 4/- each**, or **Shs. 45/- per dozen**, extra sized trees at **Shs. 6/- each**, imported trees at **Shs. 5/- each**. Special quotations will be given for large quantities.

GRAPE FRUIT.

Foster.—Skin fairly thin and smooth, flesh shaded pink, of good colour with little rag but a number of seeds. Bears heavily in bunches.

Marsh's Seedless.—Skin thin, flesh light, rich and very juicy; almost seedless and a heavy bearer.

Triumph.—Medium size and of good flavour. A most prolific bearer, tree of rather dwarf growth.

LEMONS.

Eureka.—A general favourite, of good quality containing few seeds; in bearing most of the year and almost thornless.

Genoa or Lisbon.—Medium size, skin thin, smooth.

Spanish Lemon.—Fruit large and solid, skin smooth, flesh juicy with the acidity of a lime.

Villa Franca.—Fruit large, few seeds, flesh very juicy and strongly acid. Strong grower.

LIMES.

Sweet Lime. — (C. Limetta). The sweet lime of India; grows freely but the fruit is somewhat insipid, being sweet with practically no acidity. It has the advantage of providing fruit when oranges are difficult to obtain.

Tahiti Seedless.—"Tahitian Lime." A strong grower; fruit large, seedless and very juicy. Highly recommended.

NAARTJES.

Oonshu.—(Satsuma). A dwarf variety from Japan of spreading habit, fruit sweet and of good mild flavour under suitable conditions. It will stand colder conditions than other varieties.

Tangerine.—(Cape Naartje). Tree vigorous and of erect habit, fruit of delicious flavour, not so highly scented as the Willow Mandarin or Scarlet Tangerine. Very prolific and highly recommended.

Scarlet Tangerine.—Skin thin and dark in colour. The fruit is late in ripening and in this district does not always hang long enough to attain full sweetness.

Willow Mandarin.—Thin skinned, sweet, light and of good colour. Very robust and prolific, ripens early. Highly recommended. Trees come early into bearing, the larger trees within a year of planting out. They are of spreading habit and very ornamental. The leaves are small narrow and somewhat pointed and the branchlets very pliant.

ORANGES.

Bitter Seville.—Fruit large, skin rough and fragrant, flesh bitter. It is used for making marmalade either alone or with other varieties.

Du Roi. — Fruit medium size, skin thin, few seeds; texture, flavour and quality of flesh good, ripens late.

Jaffa. — Fruit medium size, slightly oblate, skin fairly thin, flesh rich in colour; tree thornless.

Joppa. — Fruit medium size, skin coarse, flesh sweet and juicy; late in ripening.

Mediterranean Sweet.—Fruit medium to large, round in shape, flesh luscious and sweet; tree small and thornless.

Valencia Late.—A strong grower, skin rather thin, flesh of deep and rich colour, flavour delicious under suitable conditions.

Washington Navel.—Spreading habit, skin smooth, colour rich orange, juice plentiful, of good flavour.

Zanzibar. — A vigorous grower, rather thorny; fruit of good size but skin somewhat thicker and flesh more delicate when grown in the Highlands; juicy and sweet.

POMELOS.

See Grape Fruit.

KUMQUAT.

Price **Shs. 10/- each.**

Dwarf tree, fruit very thin skinned being eaten raw with the skin or after preserving.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

There are a great many reasons for more attention being given to the culture of these fruits.

Year by year, aided by better transport facilities, their use in Temperate Zones is increasing. Because of their novelty, their pleasant flavours and, in some cases, their high food values, the demand is a large one. The Avocado and Banana are outstanding examples of the last named quality.

The “ Tropical ” varieties (and for the purpose of this article, I shall include under this name kinds suited to Sub-Tropical conditions) are easily grown and produce fruit for long periods of the year, moreover, when some fruits are resting others are filling the gap.

Many varieties are particularly refreshing in hot weather owing to their juicy nature and pleasant qualities. All are wholesome and probably more necessary as part of our diet under Tropical conditions than would be the case where the climate is less equable.

Owing to the lavishness with which the crops are produced — in certain cases twice yearly — Tropical fruits provide an inexpensive diet.

Furthermore, the types produced most easily in this climate are doubtless provided by nature as being most suited to our requirements.

In addition to their utility, the forms and colouring of the trees and their fruits are ornamental. The fact that nearly all are evergreen provides the shade which is not only necessary for the comfort of man and the existence of many other plants during the dry season but protects the soil which has been denuded of the natural scrub and grasses.

For the reason that many trees take years to come to maturity it is well to look ahead and plant for future, and not merely present, needs.

In common with other things that we eat and drink, the taste for many fruits has to be acquired. When our likes have been formed in childhood this fact is not always realised and this is a reason for many tropical fruits being approached with doubt and put aside without fair trial by those of us who have grown up in the Temperate Zones.

It is not well enough known that many of even the commonest of the fruits grown in the Torrid Zones are excellent when stewed, bottled, canned or otherwise preserved.

All are familiar with such delicacies as tinned Pineapple, Mango chutney, Cape Gooseberry jam, Guava jelly and, commonest of all, Orange marmalade, but it may be taken as a general rule that all tropical fruits can be used in a number of ways and are highly palatable when properly served.

Generally speaking all can be advantageously combined in fruit salad, some being previously stewed.

In describing in detail the undermentioned fruits an attempt has been made to indicate their uses.

AMATUNGULA.

1/- each, 9/- doz.

For description see *Carissa grandiflora*.

ANONA CHERIMOLIA.

1/- to 2/- each, 9/- to 18/- doz.

“ Custard Apple ” or “ Cherimoya.” A large and selected variety growing well in most districts but best where the climate is comparatively cool and dry. The tree is of spreading habit and semi deciduous, height 15 to 25 feet. The fruit, which is served raw either alone or in fruit salads, is delicate and pleasantly sweet; the flesh white enclosing brown seeds.

AYOCADA. (*Persea gratissima*, probably *gratissima* and *Americana*).
 "Avocada" or "Avocado Pear." 3/- each, 27/- doz.

A handsome sub-tropical evergreen tree which thrives in most districts from the coast to elevations of at least 7,000-ft. It bears an abundance of pear-shaped fruit of nutty flavour. Seedling trees usually come into bearing at from six to eight years. The fruit is used in many ways, being served uncooked, as a salad with or without lettuce, in *mayonnaise*, as a vegetable, as a dessert, as a filling for sandwiches, in *hors d'œuvres* and as a base for American "Milk Shakes" and "Fountain Drinks."

BANANA. Suckers of the following and many indigenous species available.

— **Chinese Dwarf.** (*Musa Cavendishii*) 1/- each, 9/- doz.

The sweet, dwarf growing banana planted so extensively in Natal and the Canary Islands. It is also known as the "Cavendish" or "Canary Banana."

— **Ducasse Hybrid.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

A firm fruited variety from Natal, best when fully ripe, fruit rather like a plantain. Robust and tall growing, both the palm and fruit being light in colour.

— **Guindi.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Palms red stemmed with dark and tinted foliage bearing thin skinned slightly acid fruit of delicate texture; medium height.

— **Sukari.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

A sweet flavoured variety obtained from Tanganyika. Fruit long, narrow and angular, skin thick, flesh very sweet and of good texture; tall growing.

— **Red Banana.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Vigorous grower, requiring a rich moist and warm situation, fruit yellowish red. Tall grower.

— Indigenous varieties also supplied. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

BLACKBERRY. (*Rubus*) -/50 each, 4/50 doz.

— **English Blackberry,** only likely to succeed at the higher elevations.

— **Hybrid or American Blackberry.** This white stemmed type will thrive in districts too warm for others and probably does best from 5,000 feet upwards.

BRAZIL CHERRY. 2/- each, 18/- doz.
 For description see **Pitanga.**

CARICA CANDAMARCENSIS.

1/- each, 9/- doz.

The "Mountain Pawpaw" resembles in growth the more tropical variety *Carica Papaya*, bearing fruit up to 4 inches in length. The fruit has a pleasantly acid and perfumed flavour. Unlike the ordinary pawpaw, the pulp and seeds are eaten and the juice is useful for flavouring fruit salad, etc. As the tree thrives at elevations up to 8,000 and 9,000 feet in Equador, it should prove suitable in most districts of this Colony. It bears at 18 months to two years.

CARISSA GRANDIFLORA. "Amatungula." 1/- each, 9/- doz.

A spreading shrub armed with stout branched thorns, foliage glossy green, flowers white, star-shaped and fragrant; fruit between 1 and 2 inches in length, skin thin, pulp reddish, used for preserving. It is known in America as the Natal Plum, is very drought resistant and is ornamental grown singly or as a hedge plant. The growth is slow at 5,000—6,000 feet except in moist situations.

CHERRY GUAYA.

1/- each, 9/- doz.

For description see *Psidium cattleianum*.

CUSTARD APPLE.

1/- to 2/- each, 9/- to 18/- doz.

For description see *Anona Cherimolia*.

CYPHOMANDRA BETACEA. "Tree Tomato." -/50 each, 4/50 doz.

A quick growing plant 6 to 10 feet in height bearing clusters of three or more egg-shaped fruit which are popular for stewing and jam making. The tree bears at 18 months and thrives at elevations of 5,000 feet and upwards, being in fruit almost throughout the year. Given part shade it will grow at the lower altitudes. The skin and seeds should be removed before stewing; and the addition of a small quantity of soda bi-carbonate removes the astringency.

EUGENIA BRASILIENSIS.

2/- each, 18/- doz.

For description see *Pitanga*.

FIG. (*Ficus Carica*). Figs generally do best at elevations of 6,000 feet and upwards and a suitable situation is often on the bank of a water furrow, although they will grow in dry positions.

„ Brunswick.

3/75 each.

Fruit very large, pyriform, oblique at the apex which is much depressed; skin greenish yellow in the shade, pale brown in the sun; very hardy.

FIG. Brown Turkey.**3/75 each.**

Fruit from medium to large; broadly pear shaped; skin coppery brown, covered with thick bloom. Flesh of rosy red with fine flavour. The tree a regular and abundant bearer; hardy.

„ Castle Kennedy.**3/75 each.**

Fruit large and early; an excellent variety. Skin pale brown, slightly mottled with grey. Flesh pale, slightly stained red towards centre; sweet and well flavoured. Tree is hardy and vigorous. An excellent bearer.

„ White Adriatic.**3/75 each.**

Fruit above medium, roundish. Skin very thin; greenish in shade, turning to greenish yellow when ripe. Pulp strawberry red or white with violet-coloured streaks. Hardy, robust and prolific.

„ White Genoa.**3/75 each.**

Fruit above medium, roundish; stalk short. Skin pale greenish brown. Flesh pale, red, sweet and highly flavoured. An excellent variety.

„ Large brown.**2/- each, 18/- doz.**

GUAYA. (*Psidium pyrifera* or *Psidium guajava*). This is an easily grown tree, height 25 feet, bearing a quantity of highly flavoured and strongly scented fruit which is especially useful for cooking. As stewed fruit or made into jelly it is very popular.

— **Red Chinese.****1/- to 2/- each, 9/- to 18/- doz.**— **White Chinese.****1/- to 2/- each, 9/- to 18/- doz.**

GRANADILLA. For descriptions and prices see **Passiflora**.

HYBRID BLACKBERRY.**-/50 each, 4/50 doz.**

For description see **Blackberry**.

KAKI or JAPANESE PERSIMMON.**7/50 each.**

For description see **Persimmon**.

KEI APPLE. (*Aberia Caffra* or *Dorvalis Caffra*). **-/25 each, 2/- doz.**
7/- per 100.

The "Umhokola." A drought resistant tree bearing fruit suitable for jam making. Its chief use is as a hedge plant (See Hedge Plants section). For fruit, plant 12 feet apart;

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.—Continued.

for hedge 3 feet. For fruit several trees should be planted as both Staminate (male) and Pistillate (female) plants must be present. The two cannot be distinguished before maturity. It is suited to the highlands and may succeed at the coast.

LOGANBERRY.

1/- each, 9/- doz.

This resembles a giant raspberry but comes off with a core as does a blackberry. It is very suitable for jam making, but will not fruit freely in warm districts.

LITCHI. (*Nephelium Litchi*).

12/- to 15/- each.

Spelled variously Leechee, Litchee. The Litchi (*chinensis*) is likely to be largely grown in the warmer districts and the growth in my nurseries is luxuriant. Except under very humid conditions the tree should be in a moist situation and may be expected to bear fruit after five years.

LOQUAT (*Eriobotrya japonica*). 1/- to 2/- each, 9/- to 18/- doz.

“Loquat.” A very ornamental evergreen tree with large dark green foliage and bearing an abundance of bright yellow fruit suitable for eating fresh or making into jam or jelly. It is also very suitable for stewing. The seeds should be removed before cooking as they impart a bitter flavour to the fruit and are said to be injurious. Plant trees 20 to 24 feet apart.

MANGO. (*Mangifera Indica*).

3/- to 4/50 each.

Although many varieties have been found to bear satisfactorily the large fruited coastal variety is only suitable in the highlands as an ornamental tree. A number of grafted imported varieties are stocked and having been selected from inland districts in the Union of South Africa they are likely to fruit well at 5,000 to 6,000 feet in Kenya. They are being tried at Closeburn.

MONSTERA DELICIOSA.

4/- each.

A very handsome stout growing aroid with a somewhat creeping stem. The very large green leaves are deeply cut and perforated. Although the fruiting spadix is edible and richly flavoured the plant is chiefly grown for ornament. It is suitable as a verandah plant and for growing against a wall or under trees where plenty of moisture is available.

MORUS.

6/- doz.

For description see **Mulberry**.

MOUNTAIN PAWPAW.

1/- each, 9/- doz.

For description see **Carica candamarcensis**.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.—Continued.**MULBERRY.** (*Morus*).

6/- doz.

Ordinary black fruited free growing variety, bearing, in profusion, two crops a year of medium sized fruit.

— **Giant black.**

1/- each, 9/- doz.

Similar to the above in growth and fruit; fruits very well in cooler districts up to 9,000 ft.

— **Large fruiting variety.**

3/- each.

The tree is slow in growth, with dark green leaves of coarser texture. May do in cool districts, but is useless at 5,600 feet.

OLIVE. (*Olea Sativa*). Cultured varieties.

4/- each.

It is possible that this tree will prove suitable at the higher altitudes but near Nairobi the growth is extremely slow.

PASSIFLORA EDULIS. “Purple Granadilla.” -/50 each, 4/50 doz.

Also known as Passion Fruit, is the most important of the Granadilla group and is a robust climber in almost all districts, bearing an abundance of fruit twice a year, 2 to 3 inches long. The fruit is a deep purple when ripe. The pulp surrounding the seeds is pleasantly acid and aromatic in flavour. It is used for jelly, in fruit drinks, fruit salads and in the green state made into preserve.

— **EDULIS IMPROVED.** “Granadilla Perfecta.” 1/50 each.

A robust type bearing similar but much larger fruit.

— **LAURIFOLIA.** “Sweet Cup Granadilla.” 2/- each.

Referred to by Mr. Wilson Popenoe as the “Yellow Granadilla,” “Water Lemon,” “Jamaica Honeysuckle,” “Sweet Cup,” “Bell Apple” and “Pomme d’Or,” is a very ornamental climber bearing fruit 1½ to 2 inches in length, but the pulp covered seeds are contained in such a hard shell that it is difficult to use it.

— **LIGULARIS.**

1/- each, 9/- doz.

This, according to the above mentioned authority, is the “Sweet” or “Golden Granadilla,” and is known by many and shewn in my previous catalogue as the “Pomme d’Or.” It ranks next in importance to the Purple Granadilla. The plant is a quick growing climber with cordate and acuminate leaves. The fruit is somewhat larger than that of *Passiflora edulis*, orange to orange brown (sometimes shaded purple) in colour and smooth in texture. The shell is hard and the fruit carries well. Flavour very good.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.—Continued.**— QUADRANGULARIS. “Giant Granadilla.” 1/- ea. 9/- doz.**

Bears fruit up to 10 inches in length, somewhat resembling a greenish vegetable marrow in appearance. The plant is chiefly ornamental in the districts of higher elevations than Nairobi but fruits well under more tropical conditions. Possibly it fruits best when a number of plants are grown near together.

PAWPAW, PAPAW or PAPAYA. (*Carica Papaya*). 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Grows freely in this Colony up to elevations of over 6,000 feet above sea level, but it is unsuited to the colder districts. The male and female plants are similar, if not identical, in appearance until the flowers appear.

PERSIMMON. (*Diosporus Kaki*). 7/50 each.

The **Kaki** or **Japanese Persimmon**.

The Persimmon is unsuited to warm climates but will bear at elevations over 6,000 feet in this Colony. Fruit yellow to orange, of sweet and pleasant flavour. The growth of the tree is slow at 5,600 feet.

PITANGA. 2/- each, 18/- doz.

(*Eugenia Uniflora*, *Eugenia Brasiliensis* or *Eugenia Michellii*.)

Known variously as Surinam Cherry, Brazil Cherry and Florida Cherry. It is possibly the best of the *Eugenias*. The tree forms a compact shrub with glossy dark evergreen foliage, the new growth being a rich wine colour. The fruit is scarlet and should be quite ripe when eaten but is more suitable for preserving or stewing. As an ornamental shrubby tree or used for hedges it is effective. Height up to 25 feet but slow growing.

PINEAPPLE. (*Ananas Sativus*). “Smooth Cayenne.” 3/- doz.

20/- 100, 175/- 1,000.

Also known as the “Kew Pine,” is the large fruited variety with spineless leaves. It is sometimes erroneously called the “Queen Pine” but the latter is the small pineapple grown so extensively in Natal. Pineapples succeed under almost any conditions in this Colony from the coast up to elevations of 6,500 feet and even higher. The fruit is very juicy and of a pleasant acid flavour.

POMEGRANATE. (*Punica granatum*). -/50 each, 4/50 doz.

A glossy leaved spiny shrub, with bright green foliage, orange red flowers and large leathery skinned fruit subacid in flavour. It is chiefly valued as an ornamental shrub and as a hedge plant.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.—Continued.**PSIDIUM CATTLEIANUM.**

1/- each, 9/- doz.

Sometimes called the "Cherry Guava" or "Strawberry Guava." A shrubby and very ornamental plant which will in time attain a height of 25 feet. It bears reddish purple fruit of sweet and aromatic flavour; eaten raw, used as a dessert fruit or made into jelly. It is of slow growth but bears at an early age.

QUINCE, (*Cydonia vulgaris*).

1/- each, 9/- doz.

Succeeds best here at elevations of 6,000 feet and upwards. Suitable either for standard trees or as a hedge. The fruit is valuable for stewing, baking, jellies and preserves.

RASPBERRY. (*Rubus Idæus*). "Lloyd George" and "Perfection."

6/- doz.

The Raspberry is only suited to the cooler districts of the highlands and the two varieties here specified will produce fruit where other varieties are sterile.

RA-STRAWBERRY OR STRAWBERRY RASPBERRY.*(Rubus illecebrosus)* -/50 each, 4/50, doz., 25/- per 100

A vigorous member of the bramble family bearing bright red fruit and suited to all districts. A moist situation is desirable where the conditions are warm.

RHUBARB (*Rheum*).

1/- each, 9/- doz.

Roots or crowns in variety.

Succeeds best over 6,000 feet, but under moist and otherwise suitable conditions will grow anywhere in the highlands, doing well under artificial shade.

STRAWBERRY. Plants in variety,

10/- per 100.

STRAWBERRY GUAYA. For description see *Psidium cattleianum*,

1/- each, 9/- dozen.

TREE TOMATO,

-/50, each, 4/50 doz.

For description see *Cyphomandra betacea*.

TACSONIA MOLLISSIMA. The "Banana Passion Fruit" 1/50 each.

A vigorous member of the Passion flower family which, although grown in its native habitat (Columbia) for its fruit, is more valued here as an ornamental climber. Flowers pendulous, colour rosy pink. Fruit yellow, soft skinned; seeds surrounded by a reddish slightly acid and aromatic pulp. For other varieties see under the **Climbing Plants Section**.

WALNUT (*Juglans*) Japanese variety,

3/- each.

Unsuited to warm districts.

WINEBERRY, (*Rubus illecebrosus*)

-/50 each, 4/50 doz.

For description see Ra- Strawberry.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES

While citrus trees and roses which have been budded on locally raised stocks suited to this climate have excelled the imported plants in growth, it has, for the time being, been found advisable for various reasons to import deciduous fruit trees from South Africa. The under-mentioned are all imported trees and have been obtained from one of the most reliable growers. Care has been taken to only buy the best without regard to price, in spite of the fact that cheap trees are always obtainable, and this course has been found the most satisfactory and in the end most economical. It is not the first cost that is important.

CULTURAL NOTES

As conditions vary so greatly in this Colony it is not easy to generalise on the treatment of deciduous fruit trees. Some kinds grow under such unexpected conditions that it is better to leave growers to make their own experiments and be guided to some extent by the success or otherwise of their neighbours and to confine these notes to a few general cultural directions with some short notes as to pruning requirements.

The directions given under 'Hints on Transplanting and Treatment of Citrus trees' apply generally to the transplanting and treatment of deciduous trees and the directions as to planting and watering should be carefully followed. The trees may be planted 16 to 25 feet apart. After planting out, small trees should be cut back to about knee height, larger trees should neither be cut right back nor pruned to a mere pole but spurs with at least one bud should be left, also a few bright buds of early growth. In the second year two or three shoots, as near the top of the stem as possible, should be kept and others removed.

The shoots left should be pruned to the fifth or sixth bud, cutting to an outside bud in order to induce cup-shaped growth, preferably to windward. In the third and the following years, the inside shoots should be thinned to admit light and air, cutting away all in-growing and cross twigs.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.—Continued.

When pruning care must be taken not to cut away too much bearing wood and the work should be done **when the tree is dormant or as nearly so as is possible in this country.**

The following brief notes may serve as a guide as to what wood should be left for bearing:—

Almonds are not generally pruned except in so far as is necessary to keep the tree in shape. All varieties should be planted in alternate rows of each sort, as they need thorough cross-fertilisation to ensure successful crops.

Apples bear on fruit spurs. It is advisable to take off the young fruit when the trees are small.

Apricots are treated in essentially the same way as Plum trees.

Cherries are not generally pruned after the frame work is established.

Peaches bear on the wood made during the previous year and the new growths should be cut back about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the past season's growth; any growths barren of blossom buds should be cut back to basal buds to force new growth for the subsequent fruiting.

Pears bear on the spurs and should not be heavily pruned as pruning forces too strong growth.

Plums bear mostly on spurs. The Japanese variety, however, often bear on the last year's shoots. Heading in is usually practised, the shortening being to a fruit spur.

Quince trees should be headed very low. A distinct short trunk is advisable.

Blackberries, Raspberries, etc. bear on canes that grew the preceding year and having borne once these canes are useless and should be cut away.

Surplus shoots should be removed so as not to have too many canes. The growing canes should be headed in by taking off two to three inches from the tip when they are three feet high.

Grape Vines may be grown on pergolas, or in bush form in which case they are cut back to the second bud of each year's growth.

Strawberries. The plants should be set 12 inches apart in rows, two or three feet being allowed between each row. It is advisable to replant the plants at least once in two years.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.—Continued.**DECIDUOUS TREES.**

Space trees 16 to 25 feet apart.

Price Shs. 4/50 each, 48/- per dozen.

Special quotations will be given for large quantities.

ALMONDS.

As the planting is likely to be experimental it is advisable to grow a selection of varieties. This is also necessary to ensure fertilisation of the bloom. Almonds, although more suited to the cooler districts and fruiting very well at 8000 feet and over in this Colony, are growing freely at lower elevations where soil and other conditions are suitable.

Brandes Jordan.—A well known variety of strong growth, tender shell and very generally planted.

Britz.—A good grower, heavy bearer under cool conditions.

I.X.L.—A Californian variety bearing large nuts with a good shell.

Non-Pariel.—A heavy bearer with a thin shell.

Paper Shell.—Medium sized nut of good quality. Very soft shell and a good bearer.

Princess.—Fruit large and oval, kernel large, white and sweet.

APPLES.

Apple trees grow and bear under such varied and unexpected conditions in the tropics that no hard and fast rules can be laid down. The heavy soils appear to be best in some areas, but generally speaking cool conditions are required.

Abbreviations. C.—Cooking varieties.

D.—Dessert varieties.

C.D.—Suitable for cooking and dessert.

Cox's Orange Pippin (D).—An excellent dessert apple, late.

Early Carrington (D).—Fruit oval, nicely coloured, medium sized and of rich flavour, one of the earliest.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.—Continued.

Jonathan (D).—A vigorous upright grower, very productive, skin yellow with red stripes, tender and juicy; carries well.

King of Tompkins County (CD).—Fruit large, late.

Missouri Pippin (C).—Fruit large, skin pale yellow splashed with red, crisp and subacid, very late.

Munro's Favourite (CD).—One of the best general purpose apples, late.

Reinette du Canada (D).—Fruit large, excellent quality, late.

Rome Beauty (D).—A well known American apple of great excellence, large, skin yellow stripped bright red, late.

Rymer (Versfeld's) (CD).—Free grower and early bearer, fruit large, skin greenish yellow streaked with red, dull red on sunny side; very late keeper.

Versfeld's (CD).—For description see **Rymer**.

Wainwright (CD).—Fruit medium to large, skin yellowish red with crimson stripes on the sunny side, almost blight proof, a favourite which should do well.

Yorkshire Greening (C).—Fruit large, flat and rather angular, skin green streaked with red, crisp, juicy and pleasantly acid.

APRICOTS.

Apricots are only likely to succeed in the higher and cooler districts, from 7500 feet upwards.

Early Cape.—Strong grower and good bearer.

Early Newcastle.—An early and abundant bearer.

Oullin's Early Improved.—Early and good bearer.

Royal.—Large, skin dull yellow tinged red, an excellent early variety.

Tilton.—Large, excellent flavour and heavy cropper.

Victoria.—Large, highly coloured, one of the earliest.

Will's Early.—Tall grower and productive, earliest of all.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.—Continued.

CHERRIES.

The planting of Cherries in this Colony is experimental. They are not suited to tropical and subtropical conditions, and the highest elevations are the more likely to prove satisfactory.

Bedford Prolific.—Black, large and handsome.

Belle Magnifique.—Very large, pale yellow and red.

Bigarreau Rockford.—A beautiful large cherry, dark glossy red.

Black Tartarian.—Large, juicy and sweet, vigorous grower.

Morello.—Late, heavy bearer, the Kentish brandy cherry.

Napolean Bigarreau.—A large yellow variety with red cheek.

Twyford Bigarreau.—Pale yellow and red, first class quality and ripening early.

NECTARINES.

Nectarines are not suited to any but the cooler districts.

Cardinal.—Large and of brilliant colour, distinct flavour, free bearing, very early.

Early Rivers.—Large and handsome fruit, ripening early.

Goldmine.—A new variety from New Zealand, very large cream coloured fruit, ripening in mid-season, a heavy cropper.

Lord Napier.—Medium sized, the best of the early Nectarines.

Red Roman.—Large, yellow and red, rich, juicy; medium early.

Stanwick Elruge.—Large, melting and rich, prolific and early bearer.

PEACHES.

Peaches thrive in all districts in the Highlands, and only "Sub tropical" varieties, which are marked with an asterisk, in the following list, are advisable below 7000 feet.

***Alexander Jewel.**—Probably the best Chinese peach in the country. A hybrid between Early Alexander and Jewel, having the vigorous growth and productiveness of the latter, but retaining the size and quality of Early Alexander.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.—Continued.

- *Angel.**—Medium to large, a good cropper and does very well in warm districts.
- Dr. Hogg.**—A delicious peach, large, yellow with red cheek, good cropper, early. Only suited to the cooler districts.
- Early Alexander.**—Very early, nearly covered with red; flesh juicy, sweet and firm; only suited to the cooler districts.
- *Florida Crawford.**—Fruit identical with Crawford variety, viz., large, oval, yellow with red cheek but more suited to warm districts than its parent. Ripens early.
- Florida Gem.**—Large, pointed, rounded oblong; creamy yellow with red cheek, sweet, rich and juicy; only recommended for cool districts.
- *Hall's Yellow.**—Large, round, yellow washed with red, good quality.
- Imperial.**—Large, rounded oblong, yellow with red cheek; flesh white, sweet and juicy.
- *Jewel.**—Medium to large, highly coloured on exposed parts; flesh melting, juicy and sweet, free stone, ripens about two weeks earlier than Waldo.
- *Killiecrankie.**—Highly coloured, cream flesh, heavy bearer.
- Pallas.**—Medium to large, oval, an excellent variety, ripening after Waldo. Only recommended for cool districts.
- Peen-To, or Flat Peach of China.**—A robust grower, fruit medium to large, oval, an excellent variety, ripening after Waldo.
- *Shackleford.**—Large, globular, juicy and of excellent flavour, early.
- *Waldo.**—Medium, elongated, juicy and sweet, very prolific and ripening after Peen-To.

PEARS.

The planting of pears at elevations below 7000 feet cannot be generally advised but where conditions appear suitable below 7000 feet the varieties Keiffer, Le Conte and Smith Hybrid are recommended as being more adapted to the higher temperatures.

Some varieties are not self fertile and should be planted with others. Doyenne du Comice and William's Bon Chretien are planted together for this reason.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.—Continued.

The interplanting of several varieties is probably advantageous to ensure a good setting of fruit as is the case with many varieties of apple trees.

Beurre Bosc.—Large and of good quality, yellow with russet markings; mid-season.

Clapp's Favourite.—Large, early, and resembling "Bartlett"; melting rich and juicy.

Doyenne du Comice.—Most delicious, large, yellow with brown russet, fairly late.

Fertility.—A most prolific pear, flesh rich and melting; mid-season.

Jargonelle.—Early dessert variety, yellow and brownish red, heavy bearer.

Keiffer.—A seedling of the China Sand pear crossed with an European variety. Fruit large, skin yellow with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, slightly coarse but improves when fully ripe. Should be picked green and house ripened. More suited to elevations below 7000 feet than other varieties.

Le Conte.—A most prolific pear, regular bearer, self fertile. More suited to elevations below 7000 feet than other varieties.

Smith Hybrid.—Large and perfect, smooth and handsome pyriform; melting and juicy with creamy texture, quality very good when house ripened; early and prolific. More suited to elevations below 7000 feet than other varieties.

William's Bon Chretien.—A popular variety. Large, pale green changing to yellow, melting and buttery, the highly perfumed "Bartlett" pear of the United States. Should be house ripened.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

Japanese Plums do best at elevations of 6000 feet and upwards but will grow throughout the Highlands. As with apples and pears it is essential to thoroughly protect the young trees from game. The disappointments which can be traced to this cause outnumber all others, but the reason is not always apparent. It is often noticeable where peaches, which are not attractive to game, are thriving in proximity to plums which have remained stunted or died right out.

Japanese plums are entirely distinct from the European varieties and do well where the latter would be a complete failure.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.—Continued.

- Abundance or Yellow Flesh Botan.**—Fruit medium to large, heart shaped, skin yellow, reddish on sunny side; very rich, slight apricot flavour; a good early variety for high altitudes.
- August.**—Reddish purple, large and oval, early.
- Burbank.**—Fruit large, round, colour cherry red mottled yellow, of fine appearance; ripens early, a good market variety.
- Chalco.**—Fruit large and flat like a tomato, deep reddish purple with yellow flesh.
- Climax.**—Fruit heart shaped, as large as Wickson and a better colour, ripens very early.
- Gaviota.**—Fruit of good appearance, deep reddish purple; flesh firm, sweet and fragrant, excellent.
- Hale.**—Fruit medium, round, colour orange overspread with red, sweet with slight peach flavour; a robust and tall grower.
- Kelsey.**—Fruit large heart-shaped, colour greenish yellow overspread reddish purple with a blue bloom; flesh solid, rich and juicy; prolific, early bearer, a second-rate market plum.
- Maynard.**—Fruit large, round, slightly flattened, of rich crimson purple, flesh firm and melting; early.
- Methley.**—Fruit medium sized globular, colour rich dark red, purple bloom; flesh dark red, fine texture; very early.
- October Purple.**—Fruit large, heart-shaped, deep purple, flesh yellow, juicy, firm and of good flavour; a free bearer, late.
- Santa Rosa.**—Fruit deep purple crimson, stone small, rich flavour. One of the best for most districts in the highlands.
- Satsuma or Blood Plum.**—Large, skin purplish red, flesh red or blood colour to the stone, well flavoured and very firm, a combined market, dessert and cooking fruit.
- Shiro.**—Free, vigorous and bears heavily; fruit medium to large, bright yellow with heavy white bloom; flesh yellow, firm rich and juicy; ripens three weeks before Burbank.
- Wickson.**—Fruit large, carmine colour with white bloom; flesh firm and juicy; a good export variety, upright grower.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.—Continued.**PRUNES.**

Prunes are only suited to cool districts.

d'Agen.—Large, violet-purple, considered the best.

Fellemburg.—Medium, oval, pointed, purple with blue bloom, free stone, a good grower and suitable for drying.

Sugar.—Fruit large, and even, rich in sugar and bears well.

Tragedy.—Very large, purple, one of the finest early dessert prunes, also good for drying.

GRAPE VINES.

Price Shs. 3/- each.

Generally speaking Vines do not thrive at elevations of less than 6000 feet in this Colony, although they have been known to fruit at the coast and intermediate altitudes.

In all cases where the conditions are warm it is advisable to plant near a wall or other shelter which will relieve the vines from the Sun for part of the day, at the same time not depriving them of moisture and nourishment. The lee side of a house is generally the dry side, sometimes too dry.

Barbarossa.—Round black berry, tough skin and carries well, late.

Flaming Tokai.—Large, handsome, round, firm berry of second quality; extra heavy cropper; late.

Gros Colman.—Perhaps the handsomest black grape grown. Bunches large and well shouldered.

Lady Downes Seedling.—A round black grape, bunches long and closely set; handsome; good carrier; late.

Red Hanepoot.—Muscat grape of delicious flavour, late, purple brown or amber colour.

Waltham Cross.—An oval white grape, very large and handsome, very late; keeps well.

White Crystal.—A round white grape, good flavour, mid-season.

White Hanepoot.—Similar to Red Hanepoot but white in colour; very popular and deservedly so.

SECTION II.

ROSES

STOCKS.

Closeburn roses are budded on stocks which have proved suitable to the climatic conditions but, although for most kinds they are more satisfactory than the briar and similar stocks, which are used in temperate climates, the ideal stock for all types of roses is still to be found.

Experiments are being made with other types of stocks for Pernetiana and other roses which are so difficult under most conditions. If satisfactory they will in future be used for such roses.

Many roses which are favourites in Europe are very prone to die-back in Kenya, whether on imported or local stocks. It is hoped that it may be possible to lessen this susceptibility to die-back although this is largely constitutional. (See also notes on page 42, "Roses on their own Roots").

IMPORTANT

Time of planting.—The best time to plant is at the beginning of the rainy season. If for any reason planting is delayed after arrival of the roses the lower part of the bundle should be dipped in water and the upper part opened to admit air and light. The bundle should be placed in shade and in this way the plants should keep safely for a week or two. If preferred, the plants can be taken out of the bundle and heeled in in the shade but each plant should be separate. In separating care must be taken not to break the scion from the stock and, in planting, to see that each plant is several inches from its neighbour and can be removed without disturbing the others.

Care must also be taken to ensure that the soil settles down between the roots and that the trench is given a good soaking in order to assist in settling the soil. Failure to carry out this part of the work is the most usual cause of any loss. When planting out is resumed the trees should be transferred one at a time to avoid undue exposure.

ROSES.—Continued.

Ordering.—Owing to the comparatively small local demand for roses in large numbers, it is only possible to grow a limited number of each variety. In these circumstances it is advisable for clients to register their requirements in advance in order to secure their selections. Additional roses are added to the stock each season and although the varieties number from 400 to 500, only a proportion is propagated for sale, the roses available being listed below.

Selection of roses.—An exhibit of roses or the perusal of a catalogue is not always the best aid to making a selection; without knowledge it may be the worst. A more satisfactory method is to obtain the assistance of the nurseryman, who not only has a fair idea of what roses will prove suitable but can always select the best plants available for the purpose required.

It is never to the interest of a nurseryman to sell any but such as will give the greatest satisfaction. Many roses of the most attractive colouring are poor growers and should only be grown where the conditions are favourable.

When only a few are to be grown, it is better to have vigorous roses and a sufficiency of blooms rather than occasional buds on a few struggling plants.

Some roses require shade, some half shade and some full Sun. Standards are more likely to succeed in cool districts owing to the trying effects, in warm districts, of hot Sun on the long exposed stock.

Climbing sports, and climbers.—Many varieties known as climbers, as distinct from climbing polyantha roses and ramblers, are really only semi-climbing in habit. Where roses do not grow vigorously it is sometimes advisable to use these and grow them as large bush roses. The growth is vigorous and the types referred to succeed where less robust roses will often fail. It is generally more advantageous to tie or peg down the semi-climbers rather than cut them back, the bending over causing them to break into growth along the stems and provide a profusion of bloom.

Substitutes.—In the event of any varieties being sold out or not ready for sale and unless instructions to the contrary are received, similar varieties will be substituted for those ordered. When substitutions are made both the habit of the plant and the colours of the blooms are given careful consideration.

ROSES.—Continued.

Varieties not catalogued.—In addition to the roses shewn in the following lists many others can be supplied on application. Please, therefore, ask for any particularly desired.

Unpacking.—It is essential in this climate to ensure that the roots are not exposed to the air to dry. This can be avoided by dipping the bundle of plants into water and covering the roots with moist earth immediately they are unpacked, at the same time keeping the plants in the shade.

Spacing.—The distances that rose trees should be spaced vary according to the habit of the rose and the district where it is grown. As a general rule one may space strong growers 3 to 6 feet, medium growers 2 to 4 feet and dwarf polyantha roses $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 2 feet apart.

Holes for planting should be ready before the arrival of the plants.

It is not advisable to put manure in contact with the roots of newly planted rose trees or newly planted shrubs and trees of any kind. One of the dangers of putting manure at the bottom of the hole and below the roots (otherwise quite a good method,) is the risk of having it consumed by white ants. If this happens and an air space is left it is almost certain to prove fatal.

Planting.—It is generally advisable, but not so necessary with roses on multiflora stock, to plant so that the bud or graft, i.e. the junction of the scion and the stock, is an inch or so below the surface of the ground. Tread the soil very firmly round the roots and water well. In dry weather a bucket of water put into the hole before planting is beneficial. A similar quantity should be given after the hole has been filled in and the earth has been either well pressed down or trodden in round the roots. Surface soil should be used for filling and not the sub-soil which has come out of the hole.

Firm planting and exclusion of air are very important, as is regular watering until the plants are established. Do not place manure on the roots when planting.

Cutting back at planting.—All plants from Closeburn are pruned before being sent out and in the case of dwarf roses they may either be further cut back or planted as received.

Shading.—A temporary shade, which can easily be effected by inserting small branches so as to cover the rose tree, is of great assistance in aiding it to recover from the shock of transplanting and this shade should not be removed too soon. It not only shelters the tree from the Sun and wind but tends to keep the soil from drying out.

ROSES.—Continued.

Mulching.—This consists in the spreading of leaves, grass, leafmould etc., over the surface of the soil. A mulch of this nature, or even a dust mulch obtained by stirring the surface soil, is advisable in the dry weather to avoid undue loss of moisture through evaporation.

Suckering.—All suckers which spring from the understock must be removed, and, unless a look-out is kept for these, they are apt to grow unnoticed and soon starve out the budded or grafted rose which will die.

Pruning.—As soon as the roses have been planted out the dwarfs should be cut back, unless already done before being sent out. As to later treatment it should be remembered that a rose tree usually flowers on the new strong shoots. These gradually weaken and other basal shoots are thrown up. The latest shoots absorb the major portion of the sap and gradually starve out their predecessors.

The aim in pruning, therefore, should be to cut out the wood which in course of nature would be got rid of by the plant, by being starved out, and to encourage vigorous basal shoots. Pruning consists of the thinning out or entire removal of all dead, and weak shoots, and the cutting back of such shoots as are left to such an extent as will cause the growth of fresh shoots near the base of the plant. The cutting away of the old wood also has the advantage of getting rid of a large proportion which has been attacked by scales and other pests. Different kinds of roses require different treatment and amateur gardeners interested in their roses might, with advantage, procure the National Rose Society's selected list of roses which contains instructions for pruning. This, with other booklets and the Rose Annual, are sent gratis to every member of the Society.

Owing to the fact that roses with us are seldom dormant, the cutting back of vigorous shoots is likely to give the plants a severe set back, particularly if this be done during the first year or two of their growth. It must also be remembered that all roses have their peculiarities and some are very impatient of pruning in the ordinary way.

Pruning should only be done at the commencement of the long or short rains.

ROSES.—Continued.**SOME NOTES ON ROSE GROWING.**

There is much that might be said about rose growing but where conditions vary as much as they do in Kenya, it is advisable to say little.

There are many factors which ensure success and these include moisture, drainage, temperature, elevation, situation, cultivation, the absence or control of pests, as well as the fertility and qualities of the soil. Many people when they grow their first roses, are surprised at the amazing vigour of the plants. Later there are disappointments which may have been due to various causes. In some cases the roses may have received a shock by severe cutting back in the growing season—also perhaps by a lack of humus owing to the exposure of the soil to the tropical Sun—or through the top soil being washed away.

Possibly no suitable drainage was provided and the land became water-logged during the rainy seasons and excessively dry between them. Unsuitable conditions no doubt soon induced Black Spot, in some form, and Mildew; these may not have been treated in time; rose scale may also have appeared.

Owing to the clearing of the land the natural enemies of the termite (White Ant) disappeared and the latter destroyed any humus that was left.

Tree and shrub roots, and the roots of Christ-thorn bed bordering, may have deprived the roses of available moisture.

Now that more is known of rose growing in Kenya most of these troubles can be avoided or coped with in their early stages without much effort or expense. In any case the results obtained make the little trouble involved well worth while.

There is, however, a very important point to bear in mind; most bought roses are grown upon some other rose which we may call the understock. It may be briar, manetti, rambler or climbing polyantha (multiflora). If the understock sends up suckers and these are permitted to remain they will surely and quickly kill the budded rose. If one is in doubt as to whether the shoot is from the scion or from the stock, one can generally ask the advice of a friend who knows, or a nurseryman.

For the convenience of readers the points referred to have been mentioned specifically under various headings.

ROSES.—Continued.

Laying out a rose garden.—If customers are in doubt as to how to set about planning and laying out their gardens, and will send a sketch plan giving sizes of the proposed garden and a note of requirements, advice will gladly be given.

Beds.—It is advisable not to make the beds too large.

Paths.—Gravel paths or grass walks should be provided. The latter are preferable from the point of view of appearance, affording a restful green, especially during the periods when the rose trees are not at their best.

Arches, Pillars, Pergolas and Tripods may be simply constructed of rough hard wood posts and when covered with climbing and semi-climbing roses do much to improve the appearance of the garden.

Fences are necessary to keep out buck and other trespassers and if covered with roses are more pleasing as well as being more efficacious. The white Macartney rose is one of the best for the purpose. It is evergreen with dense glossy foliage and from time to time provides a fine show of bloom.

Shelters.—Wind-breaks in the form of fences, hedges and tree belts are advisable in wind swept situations and provided the roots do not interfere with the rose trees they are beneficial, giving shade from the Sun for part of the day.

Where to plant.—Roses should be grown apart from other plants and well away from the roots of trees and shrubs. They are very effective when grown in small beds, each bed containing a number of one variety or an almost identical variety.

Trenching.—Unless carried out correctly it is better to avoid trenching because the sub-soil brought to the surface may produce unfortunate results. If large holes are made to receive the plants and filled in with surface soil, little more is required under the ordinary conditions prevailing in most districts.

Terracing.—When the site has been terraced it is most important to arrange that surface soil is replaced on the upper side i.e. when the sub-soil has been exposed for the purpose of levelling or terracing. Where soil has been carried on it may take some time to settle down before being suitable for planting.

Drainage is necessary, whether natural or artificial, otherwise water-logging may take place during and after heavy rains.

ROSES.—Continued.

Erosion is one of the greatest evils with certain soils and where the ground slopes provision should be made to prevent wash.

Humus is a necessary addition to any soil and may be obtained from any cattle "boma" or rubbish pit. Manures are further referred to under their various headings.

Black Cotton Soil.—Areas of Black Cotton soil have proved excellent for the growing of roses. With a view to improving soil conditions many growers have had it carted to their gardens where situated in the lighter red coffee soils.

Liming.—The addition of lime is often beneficial especially when applied in conjunction with organic (farm yard) manure. It sometimes has the effect of making a light friable soil more retentive of moisture and makes clayey soils more friable. Care should be taken not to apply a surfeit of lime to any particular soil.

Organic manures.—Ordinary "Boma" manures not only provide humus but contain in a soluble state all the plant foods that the rose tree requires.

Artificial fertilisers are valuable where organic manure is not easily obtained but in this country it is better to content ourselves with cattle or goat manure with the addition of some wood ash and the contents of the rubbish pit. Bone meal may often be added with good results.

Wood ash.—The residue of burnt wood, rags, bones, weeds, and refuse of any kind provides an easily obtained and valuable fertiliser. The ashes contain no nitrogen, however, and should be used in conjunction with some nitrogenous manure such as dung, bone meal, etc.

Liquid manure.—Where the beds have been given good dressings of "boma" manure, liquid manure applications should be unnecessary but very often much of the organic manure put into the ground is consumed by termites; liquid manure is then very beneficial. It should not be applied when the soil is dry and if used in dry weather the plants should first receive a thorough watering; furthermore it must not be too strong.

A simple method of making organic liquid manure is to fill a 40 gallon cask with water and about 60 lbs. of goat or cattle dung, adding a little wood ash and letting the mixture remain for two days before use. The mixture should occasionally be stirred and 2 to 4 gallons per tree may be given.

ROSES.—Continued.

SOME COMMON DISEASES AND PESTS.

The method of preparation of any of the remedies referred to will gladly be given on application.

Die-back is chiefly confined to roses of the Pernetiana class, and is generally caused by the ravages of **Black Spot** which is a fungus disease that appears in the form of circular dark spots. The leaves turn yellow and fall off and the branches die back through want of the nourishment which they should receive through the leaves.

REMEDY.—Spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

Rose Mildew.—A fungus disease, noticeable by the distorted frosted appearance of the young foliage, should be cleared at once as it spreads rapidly.

REMEDIES.—Dusting with Sulphur every 10 days or spraying with Liver of Sulphur. Potassium Sulphate 1 oz. to 3 or 4 gallons of water is one of the remedies used where discolouration of foliage is to be avoided.

Sooty Mould is not a disease but results from exudations of aphides and certain scales.

Scorching of the stems.—Where beds have been heavily mulched with leaves or grass the mulch should not be in contact with the stems if wet weather sets in, otherwise a blackening and decay occurs at the point of contact. This is generally accompanied by a fungus which gives the stems a mildewed appearance.

Rose Aphid or Green Fly causes damage to shoots, young foliage and the forming rose buds. In many districts aphides are kept in subjection by natural parasites.

REMEDIES.—Hand cleaning by crushing or brushing and spraying with nicotine spray or kerosene emulsion or a miscible oil spray like Orthol-K which is one of the best for general use.

Rose Weevils.—There are several kinds of these destructive night feeding insects, varying in size. When disturbed they may drop off and be found below the plant feigning death, or hiding in curled up leaves or just below the surface of the soil.

REMEDIES.—Handpicking and spraying the plant with an arsenical spray. A nicotine spray or decoction of Quassia Chips or a lime-sulphur spray might also help and prove effective.

ROSES.—Continued.

Red Spider.—A very minute insect which sometimes attacks the undersides of the leaves.

REMEDY.—Spray as for Aphis.

Rose Chafers Beetles, etc. take a heavy roll of blooms and spraying blooms with insecticides is not advisable.

REMEDIES.—Catching by hand at night time with the aid of a lamp. (A small bonus given to one's garden boys and based on the monthly catch is money well spent). Another method is a light suspended over a dish or tray of water on which there is a film of oil.

Stem Borers, Longicorn Beetles, etc.—Treatment as recommended for the stem borers of citrus. See **Citrus Fruit Section**.

Rose Scale is one of the most troublesome of scale insects attaching itself to the wood and sucking the juices of the plant.

REMEDY.—A miscible oil spray as recommended for Aphis. An economical method of use is to apply the spraying mixture to the affected stems by means of an ordinary paint brush (sash tool).

Mealy bug.—There are various species of these scale insects, and if any are observed they should be dealt with at once.

REMEDIES.—A miscible oil spray applied as a spray or applied with a brush to the affected parts. Hand dressings of liver of sulphur, parafine or methylated spirit are also effective. Resin spraying mixtures are also employed.

Australian Bug is described under the insect pests referred to in the **Citrus Fruit Section**.

REMEDIES advised for Mealy bug may be used.

Termites (White Ants) are exceedingly harmful in many ways.

REMEDIES.—Fumigation or opening up their nests and destroying the queens. For details refer to the treatment of this pest as advised in the section on **Citrus Fruit trees**.

Lost Labels.—This is a pest of a kind. Zinc labels will always be supplied when required but they get lost, especially when pruning is being carried out.

It is advisable when planting to make a rough plan noting the names of the roses and their relative positions.

ROSES.—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION

The following comprise some of the species grown in this country :—

Austrian Hybrid generally refers to roses of the Pernetiana race, originating from the Persian Yellow crossed with a Hybrid Perpetual. They are not robust but have done well on the Mau.

Banksia Roses, introduced from China are vigorous climbers which, under suitable conditions, will cover trees and buildings.

Bourbon Rose. Native to Southern Europe and one of the ancestors of the Hybrid Perpetual.

Cabbage or Provence Rose (*R. centifolia*) is usually only found in very old gardens; it should not be confused with Hybrid Perpetual and other comparatively modern roses of full appearance to which it has little resemblance.

China Rose. The original perpetual flowering roses used in the production of the modern types.

Dwarf Polyantha or Pompon Roses. Related to *R. multiflora*. These miniature roses are very dwarf in habit and seen to best advantage when planted in rows or masses, varieties of similar type being selected for the purpose.

Fairy Roses. Usually grown from seed, attain a height of 9 to 12 inches and must not be confused with Dwarf Polyantha roses.

Hybrid Musk Roses. Brought into prominence by the late Revd. Joseph H. Pemberton, are of straggling habit and easily grown, producing sprays of attractive single and semi-single blooms.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses which provide many of the best exhibition varieties are usually tall and robust and sometimes semi-climbing in habit but not, as a class, free flowering.

Hybrid Sweet Briars (*R. rubiginosa hybrida*) known as Penzance Briars, through the hybrids produced by the late Lord Penzance, have not proved very suitable to an elevation of 5,400 feet in this country but under cool conditions grow satisfactorily. They are not in sufficient demand to be listed in this catalogue.

ROSES.—Continued.

Hybrid Tea Roses, originally a cross between the Hybrid Perpetual and the Tea Rose, combine the best qualities of both. La France was the first of this class which now embraces many roses resulting from further crosses, including some Pernetiana.

Macartney Rose (*R. bracteata*) introduced from China by Lord Macartney is of robust growth and eminently suitable for fences and screens but is too vigorous to grow in beds with other roses. Although sometimes erroneously called the "Dog Rose" it should not be confused with the "Dog Rose" or briar (*R. canina*) so named because of the dog-tooth shape of the prickles.

Maiden's Blush. The Manetti (*R. Manettia*) is an Italian rose of climbing habit and is used as a stock on which to bud roses of certain kinds. It is suited to warm climates and is being tried as a stock for certain types at Closeburn but for most roses the multiflora stock has proved more suited to local conditions.

Moss Roses are not suited to warm climates and for that reason are not catalogued.

Multiflora Rose. The Polyantha rose (*R. multiflora*), which is of vigorous growth and climbing habit is the parent of many of the modern ramblers as well as of the miniature low growing roses (Dwarf Polyantha). One form is used as a stock at Closeburn.

Noisette Rose, introduced by M. Noisette, embraces a strong, free growing, climbing type some of which adapt themselves better to warm and difficult conditions than almost any other class.

Pernetiana, also known as Austrian Hybrids or Austrian Hybrid Briars. This race provides blooms of striking shades of orange, yellow, copper, coral, etc. The stems are usually covered with prickles, the foliage glossy and resistant to mildew, but these roses are prone to black spot and die-back. Golden Emblem and Los Angeles are examples of this class. Many Pernetiana crosses, such as Shot Silk, are now classed as Hybrid Teas.

Rugosa or Japanese Rose is much used in Europe as a stock for Standards. Some of the recent types are very sweet scented and robust but remarkably spiny; Conard F. Mayer being an example.

ROSES.—Continued.

Tea Scented Roses (*R. indica ordorata*) originated from China. Their progeny are well suited to warm conditions and for this reason many have survived the conditions of some of the early gardens in Kenya. Maman Cochet and its white Sport are examples.

Wichuraiana. A Japanese variety suitable for covering banks, etc., and for Weeping Standards. The branches, which are never erect, divide into small shoots which creep along the ground, rooting as they trail. There are many hybrids but few are inclined to bloom with us below 6,000 to 7,000 feet.

DEFINITIONS.

The following explanations of terms may be of assistance in making selections and placing orders for rose trees.

Dwarfs or Bush Roses are non-climbing roses budded **as near as possible to the root of the stock.** The term Bush rose is more particularly used to signify roses grown on their own roots.

Standards or Standard Roses are the terms applied to single stemmed rose trees where the bud **is inserted $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the root of the stock.** A stock resistant to the effects of the tropical Sun is required.

Weeping Standards are Standards for which the buds are from Wichuraiana hybrids and roses of similar habit.

Pillar Roses are usually climbing and semi-climbing roses which do not need pruning and may be advantageously grown on pillars or tripods.

Climbing Roses or Climbers are roses of climbing habit producing their blooms either singly or in clusters or climbing sports i.e. climbing forms of dwarf growing roses.

Ramblers are, strictly speaking, not climbers, but those of a straggling habit (particularly hybrids of the Wichuraiana and similar species) used for covering banks, retaining walls, etc. Climbing Polyantha hybrids are similar in habit and often included when ramblers are ordered. Ramblers, Hybrid Wichuraiana and Climbing Polyantha are also suitable for pergolas, arches, etc. Certain varieties, however, do not bloom in warm districts and consequently it is advisable to get advice on this point when ordering.

ROSES.—Continued.

Polyantha Roses (*R. multiflora*) consist of Dwarf Polyantha (Pompon roses) and Climbing Polyantha roses. The blooms are produced in clusters.

Climbing Sports originate from the long flexible shoots produced by roses not of climbing habit and usually—especially when the plants are young—produce blooms of better quality than their dwarf parents.

Exhibition or Show Roses denote those having blooms of large size, good form and full petalage, suitably produced for exhibiting as specimen blooms.

Garden Roses or Decorative Roses are free flowering and comparatively strong growing roses selected for their colouring and quantity of blooms (whether carried singly or in sprays) and irrespective of qualities necessary for exhibition roses. They include single and semi-single types.

Double Purpose Roses, while producing blooms suitable for exhibition, are also useful as garden roses.

Single Roses have one row of five petals, and semi-single roses two rows of five petals

Budding is the term used for the insertion of an eye, called the scion, of one variety into another stronger growing variety called the stock or understock. It is the most important method of propagation.

Grafting, is the term used for the insertion of the scion in the form of a shoot or small cutting of one rose into the stock of another more vigorous kind and is employed where heated houses are used for propagating roses in the winter time.

Suckers are the growths which spring from the stock (i.e. the understock upon which the cultivated rose is 'worked' or budded,) and must be removed without delay.

Water or Basal shoots are the strong growths which spring from the bases of roses in good condition. They must not be confused with suckers from the stock and should be preserved.

Roses on their own roots in the case of strong growing varieties, may grow as well as would the same varieties budded on strong growing stocks. Kinds that do badly when budded are often roses that would not do better if induced to grow on their own roots but only certain types strike freely from cuttings.

Sports are obtained from roses which have produced shoots or blooms differing from the parent rose. Strong climbing shoots are known as Climbing Sports.

ROSES.—Continued.**SELECT LIST OF CLOSEBURN ROSES**

Price Shs. 2/25 each, 24/- per dozen, Shs. 175/- per 100.

Where special prices are inserted in the general list for recent novelties, the above prices do not apply.

Explanation of Abbreviations.

AH.	Austrian Hybrid.	HT.	Hybrid Tea.
B.	Bourbon.	Hy. Br.	Hybrid Bracteata.
Br.	Bracteata.	Mult.	Multiflora.
Clg.	Climbing.	N.	Noisette.
Ch.	China.	Per.	Pernetiana.
D. Poly.	Dwarf Polyantha.	Poly.	Polyantha.
HAB.	Hybrid Austrian Briar.	Prov.	Provence.
HM.	Hybrid Musk.	T.	Tea scented.
HP.	Hybrid Perpetual.	Rug.	Rugosa.
HSB.	Hybrid Sweet Briar.	Wich.	Wichuraiana.

Habit of growth.

Dwf.	Dwarf growth.	Vig.	Vigorous growth.
Mod.	Moderate growth.	V. Vig.	Very vigorous growth.

Use.

E.	Recommended for exhibition.
G.	Recommended for general garden cultivation.
GE.	Varieties that are decorative garden roses and suitable for exhibition.
GH.	Suitable for general garden cultivation and hedges.
GP.	Suitable for general garden cultivation and for pillars and pergolas.
GEP.	Garden, exhibition and pillar.

Fragrance.

F.	Varieties which are sweet scented.
VF.	Very fragrant.

ROSES.—Continued.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
Alexander Hill Gray (1911)	Deep lemon yellow.	T	Vig	VF	GE
3/- Angele Pernet (1924)	Orange yellow, shaded reddish apricot.	Per	Vig	F	G
Annie Laurie (1922)	Pink, apricot and gold.	HT	Vig	F	G
Antoine Revoire (1896)	Flesh pink, yellow base.	HT	Vig	F	G
Ariel (1921)	Yellow to bronze red.	HT	Mod		G
Bardou Job (1887)	Crimson, shaded black, semi-double, tall grow- ing.	HT	V.Vig		GP
Ben Cant (1902)	Deep clear crimson.	HP	Vig		GE
Betty (1905)	Coppery rose, shaded gol- den yellow.	HT	Vig	VF	G
Betty Uprichard (1921)	Soft salmon pink and glowing carmine re- verse.	HT	Vig	F	G
Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant (1923)	Salmon pink, suffused scar- let.	HT	Vig	VF	GE
Carine (1911)	Buff shaded orange car- mine.	HT	Vig	F	G
Caroline Testout (1890)	Satin rose pink, very free.	HT	Vig	F	GE
Charles E. Shea, (1916)	Rich salmon pink, perfect blooms.	HT	Mod	F	GE
Charles K. Douglas (1910)	Scarlet flushed crimson, mildew proof.	HT	Vig	VF	G
Chin Chin	Sulphur yellow.	Ch	Vig		G
Clovelly (1924)	Satin pink.	HT	Vig		G
Columbia (1919)	Clear soft rose.	HT	Vig	VF	G
Comtesse du Cayla (1902)	Reddish carmine tinted orange, free flowering.	Ch	Vig		G
Crimson Emblem (1916)	Crimson scarlet, fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	G
C. V. Haworth (1917)	Intense crimson scarlet.	HT	Vig	F	GE
Cynthia Forde (1909)	Brilliant rose-pink.	HT	Vig	VF	G
Diana (1921)	Pale flesh, large.	HT	Vig		GE
Dainty Bess (1926)	Salmon pink, single, very fine, long dark stamens.	HT	Vig	F	G
Dame Edith Helen (1926)	Glowing rose pink, one of the best Exhibition roses.	HT	Vig	VF	GE

ROSES.—Continued.

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
Dr. Joseph Drew (1918)	Yellow shaded pink.	HT	Vig	F	GE
Earl Haig (1921)	Deep reddish crimson.	HT	Vig	F	GE
Eldorado (1922)	Golden yellow.	HT	Vig		G
Else Poulsen (1924)	Deep clear rose pink, tipped red, semi-single growing in clusters, for- merly classed as a dwarf polyantha.	HT	Vig		G
Elegance (1919)	Large pointed lemon yel- low buds opening to full globular flowers of a deep creamy yellow.	HT	Vig		GE
Elsie Beckwith (1922)	Deep glowing pink, free.	HT	Vig	F	GE
Emma Wright (1917)	Pure orange, semi-double, mildew proof.	HT	Mod		G
Empire Queen (1925)	Cerise with orange flush.	HT	Vig		G
Ethel Somerset (1921)	Shrimp pink, large, full and fragrant.	HT	Vig	F	GE
Etoile de Hollande (1919)	Bright dark red, fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	GE
Feu Joseph Looy- mans (1923)	Yellow apricot.	HT	Vig		G
Florence H. Veitch	Scarlet crimson, large and full, growth tall.	HT	V.Vig	F	G
Frances Gaunt (1918)	Fawn apricot.	HT	Vig	VF	G
Frau Karl Druschki (1900)	Snow white, fine semi- climber, excellent for all purposes.	HT	V.Vig		GEP
Fred J. Harrison (1924)	Cardinal red, suffused crimson.	HT	Vig	VF	GE
General Jacqueminot (1853)	Brilliant scarlet, frag- rant.	HP	Vig	VF	GE
General McArthur (1905)	Bright scarlet crimson, very fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	G
General Superieure Arnold Janssen (1911)	Glowing deep carmine, good form.	HP	Vig	F	G
George Dickson (1912)	Velvety-black crimson, heavily veined, large and fragrant, tall grow- ing, very vigorous.	HT	V.Vig	VF	GEP

ROSES.—Continued.

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
Golden Ophelia (1918)	Golden yellow, edges of petals cream, small but good form.	HT	Vig		GE
Gorgeous (1915)	Deep orange yellow, veined reddish copper.	HT	Mod		GE
Cruss an Teplitz (1897)	Bright scarlet crimson, fragrant, free flowering, requires partial shade and will climb in full shade.	HT	Vig	VF	GH
Gustave Grünerwald (1903)	Carmine pink, very fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	GE
Hadley (1914)	Rich crimson.	HT	Vig	F	G
Harry Kirk (1907)	Primrose to amber-yellow.	T	Vig	F	G
Hawlmarmk Crimson (1920)	Crimson scarlet semi-double.	HT	Mod	F	G
Hawlmarmk Scarlet (1923)	Brilliant scarlet.	HT	Mod	VF	G
Henry Nevard (1924)	Crimson scarlet, fine.	HP	Vig	F	GE
H. E. Richardson (1913)	Rich deep crimson, tall grower.	HT	Vig	F	G
Hortulanus Fiet (Verschuren) (1919)	Golden to lighter yellow, blooms variable in colour.	Per	Vig		G
Hugh Dickson (1904)	Brilliant crimson shaded scarlet, fragrant.	HP	Vig	VF	GE
Independence Day (1919)	Golden copper.	Per	Mod	F	G
Ile de France (1924)	Single blooms of a good crimson shade.	Hy. Wich	Vig		GP
Irish Beauty (1900)	Single, pure white.	HT	Vig	F	G
Irish Elegance (1905)	Single, orange scarlet.	HT	Vig		G
Irish Fireflame (1913)	Single, maddery orange.	HT	Vig	F	G
Irish Glory (1900)	Single, rose pink, free.	HT	Vig	F	G
Isobel (1916)	Single, carmine flushed orange scarlet.	HT	Vig	F	G
J. B. Clark (1905)	Scarlet crimson, very vigorous and prolific.	HT	V.Vig	F	GEP
J. C. Glassford (1921)	Clear deep crimson lake, large.	HT	Vig		GE

ROSES.—Continued.

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
John Russell (1924)	Dark velvety crimson.	HT	Vig		GE
Joyous Cavalier (1926)	Bright scarlet, a strong grower and very fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	G
Joanna Bridge	Pale straw, vigorous grower, semi-double.	HT	V.Vig		G
Julia Countess of Dartry (1927)	A strong growing exhibitor's rose, pure "Tyrian rose."	HT	Vig	F	GE
J. C. Thornton (1927)	Rich scarlet crimson, strong grower.	HT	Vig	F	GE
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria (1891)	Pale primrose yellow, almost white.	HT	Vig		GE
K. of K. (1917)	Dazzling scarlet crimson, semi-double, free flowering.	HT	Vig	F	G
Kirsten Poulsen (1925)	A striking single cluster rose of an orange crimson shade, very effective, habit similar to Else Poulsen.	HT	Vig		G
Konigin Carola (1903)	Satiny rose, silvery reverse, large.	HT	Vig		GE
La France (1867)	Silvery rose, very fragrant.	HT	Mod	VF	GE
Lady Alice Stanley (1909)	Silvery pink, rose reverse, fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	GE
Lady Ashtown (1904)	Pure pink.	HT	Vig	F	GE
Lady Dixon Hartland (1923)	Deep salmon to pale pink.	HT	Vig	F	G
Lady Florence Stronge (1925)	Old rose with shades of red and mauve.	HT	Vig		GE
Lady Hillingdon (1910)	Bright golden yellow, shaded fawn.	T	Vig	F	G
Lady Pirrie (1910)	Delicate coppery salmon.	HT	Vig		G
Lady Wakefield (1926)	Bright apricot.	HT	Vig		G
Leslie Evans (1926)	Rich dark velvety crimson.	HT	Vig		GE
Los Angeles (1918)	Salmon rose, shaded apricot.	Per	Mod	F	G
Lord Charlemont (1922)	Clear scarlet crimson.	HT	Vig	F	G

ROSES.—Continued.

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
Mabel Drew (1911)	Creamy yellow, fragrant.	HT	Vig	F	GE
Mabel Turner (1923)	Salmon pink, reflexed petals, large, good form.	HT	Vig		GE
Macbeth (1921)	Deep crimson, large, fragrant, mildew proof.	HT	Vig	F	G
Madame Abel Chate- nay (1895)	Pale salmon pink, deeper centre, fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	G
Madame Butterfly (1919)	Pink, shaded apricot.	HT	Vig	VF	G
Madame Edouard Herriot (1913)	Coral red, shaded yellow, semi - double. The "Daily Mail" rose.	Per	Mod		G
Madame Gabriel Luizet (1877)	Clear pink, shaded mauve rose, sweetly scented.	HT	Vig	F	G
Madame Lombard (1877)	Bright red and purple rose.	T	Vig		GE
Madame P. Euler	Silvery vermilion rose, large, fine.	HT	Vig	F	GE
Mdlle. Eugenie Ver- dier (1915)	Salmon rose, silver reflex.	HP	Vig		GE
Mdlle. Louise Grette (1915)	White, very large and full.	HP	Vig	F	GE
Maman Cochet (1893)	Flesh shaded fawn, suf- fused rose.	T	Vig		GE
Marie-Adelaide (1912)	Orange yellow.	Per	Vig	F	GE
Mary Countess of Illchester (1909)	Crimson carmine, frag- rant.	HT	Vig	F	G
Maud Cumming (1923)	Peach shaded coral pink.	HT	Mod	F	G
Miss C. E. van Ros- sem (1919)	Velvety red, free bloomer.	HT	Mod	F	G
Mrs. G. Beckwith (1923)	Butter-cup yellow, perfect form, glossy, mildew proof foliage.	Per	Vig	F	GE
Mrs. David M'Kee (1904)	Creamy yellow.	HT	Vig	F	GE
Mrs. Foley Hobbs (1910).	Ivory white.	T	Vig	VF	GE
Mrs. Henry Morse (1919)	Silvery rose pink.	HT	Vig	F	GE
Mrs. Henry Bowles (1921)	Glowing rose, a good all round variety.	HT	Vig		GE

ROSES.—Continued.

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
Mrs. John Laing (1887)	Rosy pink, very fragrant.	HP	Vig	VF	GE
Mrs. Joseph H. Welch (1911)	Brilliant rose pink.	HT	Vig	F	GE
Mrs. Oakley Fisher (1921)	Creamy apricot, single.	HT	Vig	F	G
Mrs. Redford (1919)	Apricot orange, mildew proof.	HT	Mod		G
Old Gold (1913)	Old gold, tinted scarlet, semi-double.	HT	Vig		G
Ophelia (1912)	Salmon flesh, fine, fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	G
Padre (1920)	Coppery scarlet, flushed yellow.	HT	Mod		G
Paul Neyron (1869)	Deep rose, very large and full.	HP	Vig		G
Prima Donna (1917)	Yellow, shaded orange.	HT	Vig		G
Primerose (1915)	Melon yellow, apricot shading.	HT	Vig	F	GE
Primerose Pirrie (1919)	Light yellow sport from Lady Pirrie.	HT	Vig		G
Prince Camile de Rohan (1861)	Deep crimson maroon, very dark, cupped, imbricated.	HP	Vig	VF	G
Princess Mary (1915)	Deep crimson scarlet, single.	HT	Vig	VF	GE
Radiance (1909)	Carmine salmon, shaded rose.	HT	Vig	F	G
Red Letter Day (1914)	Scarlet crimson, semi-double, free flowering.	HT	Vig		G
Rev. F. Page Roberts (1921)	Orange gold to saffron, mildew proof.	HT	Vig	F	GE
Richard E. West (1924)	Cadmium yellow.	HT	Vig	F	G
Roselandia (1924)	Yellow, a sport from Ophelia.	HT	Vig	F	G
Rose Marie (1925)	Rose pink, free flowering.	HT	Vig	F	G
Royal Red (1925)	Rich red.	HT	Mod	F	G
Sachsengruss	Satiny rose, very large and full, semi-climbing habit.	HT	Vig		GE
Salmon Spray (1925)	Rich salmon pink reverse of petals carmine, borne in sprays very decorative.	HT	Vig		G

ROSES.—Continued.

Name	Description	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
Sensation (1924)	Velvety crimson red.	HT	Vig	F	G
Shot Silk (1924)	Cherry cerise, overshot with orange, foliage glossy and mildew proof.	HT	Vig	F	G
Snow Queen (1900)	See Frau Karl Druschki.				
Souv. de Claudius Pernet (1921)	Sunflower yellow, deeper centre, mildew proof.	Per	Mod		G
Souv. de George Beckwith (1920)	Shrimp pink, tinted yellow.	Per	Vig		G
Souv. de Georges Pernet (1921)	Orient red, shaded yellow.	Per	Vig		G
Souv. de Mme. Boulet (1921)	Dark cadmium yellow, very long bud and good form, branching habit.	HT	Vig		GE
Sunburst (1911)	Cadmium yellow to creamy white.	HT	Vig		G
Sunstar (1921)	Orange and yellow, splashed crimson.	Per	Vig	VF	G
Sunny South	Pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base, very vigorous and popular in Australia where it was raised.	HT	V.Vig		GH
The General (1920)	Blood red flushed orange.	HT	Vig	F	G
Toison d'Or (1921)	Apricot yellow shading to orange.	HT	Vig		G
Ulrich Brunner (1881)	Cherry red, fragrant.	HP	Vig	F	GE
Ulster Gem	Deep primrose yellow, single.		Vig		G
Una Wallace (1921)	Cherry rose, long bud, good substance.	HT	Vig	F	G
Venus (1921)	Rich carmine pink.	HT	Vig		GE
Vicomte Maurice de Melon (1921)	Apricot and yellowish salmon with coppery reflexes.	HT	Vig	F	G
Vesuvius	Bright scarlet crimson, fragrant, single.	HT	Vig	F	G
W. C. Clark (1917)	Maroon crimson, shaded black, semi-climbing habit.	HT	Vig	F	GP
W. C. Gaunt (1916)	Scarlet crimson.	HT	Vig	F	G

ROSES.—Continued.

Name	Description.	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
Wellesley	Carmine rose, edged sil- very rose.	HT	Vig	F	G
Westfield Star (1920)	Lemon white.	HT	Vig		G
White Maman Cochet (1897)	White, tinged lemon, guard petals suffused rose.	T	Vig		GE

CLIMBING HYBRID TEAS, NOISETTE, CLIMBING SPORTS, WICHURAIANA, CLIMBING POLYANTHA AND RAMBLING ROSES, ETC.

The perpetual flowering climbing sports of numerous dwarf varieties are very suitable for pillars and where tall Standards prove difficult owing to climatic conditions a suitable effect can be given to the rose garden by free use of roses grown on pillars.

Climbing sports are also very useful where the dwarf variety has not proved a success.

The following list includes Climbers, Climbing Sports—which are often no more than semi-climbers—and Ramblers.

Name.	Description.	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
Albertine (1923)	Coppery chamois to cop- pery rose.	Hy.	Wich Vig		GP
Allen Chandler (1923)	Vivid scarlet, semi-double.	Clg HT	Vig	F	GP
American Pillar (1909)	Carmine, white eye. Only suited to high altitudes.	Clg Poly	V.Vig		GP
Bardou Job (1887)	Crimson, shaded black, semi-double, tall grow- ing.	HT	V.Vig		GP
Beauty of Clazenwood (1845) (syn. For- tunes Yellow)	Bronzy yellow, flaked carmine, single.	Clg N	Vig		GH
Black Boy (1923)	Blackish crimson, shaded maroon, very good.	Clg HT	Vig		GP
Blush Rambler (1903)	Blush pink, very vigor- ous climber.	Mult	V.Vig		GP

ROSES.—Continued.

Name	Description.	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
Chastity (1924)	White with faint yellow shading.	Clg HT	Vig		G
Clg. Capt. Christy (1881)	Soft flesh pink, blooms finer and of better form than the parent rose.	HP	V.Vig	F	GE
Clg. Caroline Testout (1901)	Clear pink, free.	HT	Vig	F	GP
Clg. Cecile Brunner	Blush white, shaded pale rose.	Poly	Vig		GP
Clg. General Mc-Arthur (1923)	Brilliant crimson, very good and free flowering.	HT	V.Vig	F	GP
Clg. K. A. Viktoria (1897)	Pale primrose yellow, almost white.	HT	Vig		GP
Clg. La France (1894)	Bright silvery pink.	HT	V.Vig	F	GP
Clg. Lady Ashtown (1910)	Deep rose pink.	HT	Vig		GP
Clg. Lady Hillingdon (1917)	Bright golden yellow, shaded fawn.	T	Vig		GP
Clg. Lt. Chauré (1920)	Red shaded garnet, scented.	HT	Vig	F	GP
Clg. Liberty (1908)	Velvety crimson.	HT	Vig	F	GP
Clg. Madame Abel Chatenay (1917)	Pale salmon pink, deeper centre, fragrant.	HT	V.Vig	F	GP
Clg. Madame Butterfly , (1925)	Pink shaded apricot.	HT	Vig		GP
Clg. Mme. E. Herriot (1921)	Coral red, shaded yellow.	Per	Vig		GP
Clg. Mrs. Aron Ward (1922)	Indian yellow, good form.	HT	Vig		GP
Clg. Mrs. Henry Bowles	Glowing rose, very good.	HT	Vig		GE
Clg. Mrs. Herbert Stevens (1922)	Pure white, scented, long pointed buds.	T	Vig	F	GP
Clg. Niphetos (1889)	Purest white, long pointed buds.	N	Vig		GP
Clg. Paul Lédé (1913)	Carmine rose, shaded copper.	HT	V.Vig		GP
Clg. Ophelia (1922)	Salmon flesh shaded rose.	Clg HT	Vig	F	GP
Clg. Richmond (1912)	Scarlet red.	Clg HT	Vig	F	GP

ROSES.—Continued.

Name	Description.	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
Clg. Sunburst (1914)	Cadmium yellow.	HT	Vig		GP
Clg. Triomphe d'Orleanaise (1922)	Cherry red.	Clg Poly	Vig		GP
Cloth of Gold	Pure pale yellow, shy bloomer.	N	Vig		GP
Conrad F. Meyer (1900)	Clear silvery rose, fragrant stems very spiny.	Rug	V.Vig	VF	G
Crimson Rambler (1894)	Bright crimson, shy bloomer below 6,000 feet, now outclassed by newer varieties.	Clg Poly	Vig		G
Dorothy Perkins (1902)	Rose pink, shy bloomer below 6,000 feet.	Clg Wich	Vig	F	G
Duchess d'Auerstadt (1887)	Pure yellow, nankeen centre.	Clg T	V.Vig	F	GP
Emily Gray (1918)	Golden yellow, good form mildew proof; shy bloomer below 6,000 feet.	Clg Wich	V.Vig		G
Excelsa (1909)	Bright rosy crimson, large clusters, not suited to altitudes below 6,500 feet.	Clg Wich	Vig		GP
Fortunes Yellow (1845)	See Beauty of Glazenwood.				
Havering Rambler (1920)	Almond blossom coloured blooms produced in clusters.	Mult	Vig		G
Heart of Gold (1925)	Single flowers, deep crimson, heavy golden stamens, mildew proof.	Hy. Wich	Vig		P
Hiawatha (1905)	Brilliant scarlet, not suited to districts below 6,500 feet.	Clg Wich	Vig		G
Ile de France (1924)	Single blooms of a good crimson shade.	Hy. Wich	Vig		GP
La Marque	White blossoms in clusters, free bloomer.	Clg N	Vig		G
Lady Waterlow	Pale pink edged salmon, one of the best, a constant bloomer and resistant to all diseases.	HT	V.Vig		GP
Marechal Niel , (1864)	Golden yellow, very fragrant, a good rose under suitable conditions.	Clg N	Vig	VF	GEP

ROSES.—Continued.

Name	Description.	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
Marie Robert	Bright rose salmon and apricot.	Clg N	V.Vig		GP
Mary Wallace (1924)	Rose pink with slight salmon shading at the base of the petals.	Wich	V.Vig	F	GP
Minnehaha (1905)	Deep pink rosettes in large loose trusses.	Wich	Vig		G
Nur Mahal (1923)	Large crimson sprays, semi-double, very free flowering.	HM	V.Vig	F	G
Petite Odette (1925)	Soft shell pink, double blooms.	Hy. Wich	Vig		GP
Reine Marie Henriette (1878)	Deep cherry red, free flowering.	Clg HT	V.Vig		GP
Rêve d'Or (1869)	Yellow, buff centre, very vigorous, good foliage and free flowering, excellent of its class.	Clg N	V.Vig		GP
Royal Scarlet (1926)	Large flowers of a deep scarlet, a fine pillar rose.	Hy. Wich	Vig		GP
Romeo (1919)	Deep red, double and blooms well distributed.	Hy. Wich	Vig		GP
Sander's White (1912)	Double white, medium sized blooms.	Clg Poly	Vig		GP
Sea Spray (1923)	Stone white, flushed pink.	H. Mult	V.Vig		GP
Sodenia (1912)	Pure carmine.	Wich	Vig		GP
Solfaterre	Pale sulphur yellow.	N	V.Vig		GP
Souv. de Claudius Denoyel	Crimson red, semi-climbing, remarkably fragrant.	Clg HT	Vig	VF	GP
Souv. de Mme. L. Viennot (1897)	Canary yellow, shaded carmine.	Clg T	Vig		GP
Tausendschon (1906)	Pink to rosy carmine, semi-climber.	Mult Ramb	Vig		GF
The Beacon (1922)	Bright red with white eye.	Hy. Wich	Vig	F	GP
Vanity (1920)	Rose pink, single.	HM	Vig		GP
Violetta (1921)	Deep violet blue.	Poly	V.Vig		GP
Wm. Allen Richardson (1878)	Deep orange yellow, a constant profuse bloomer and general favourite.	N	V.Vig		GP
Zephyrine Drouhin (1873)	Bright silvery pink, very fragrant, thornless.	Bour	V.Vig	VF	GP

ROSES.—Continued.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES

These dwarf cluster roses are very low growing and are suitable for massing and edging. They are almost constantly in bloom and pruning consists chiefly of cutting back the wood which has flowered and thinning out to prevent over-crowding.

Price 1/50 each, 15/- per doz.

Name.	Description.
Alice Amos (1923)	Can be described as a dwarf form of American Pillar, clusters of large single blooms of deep cherry red with white eye.
Coral Cluster (1920)	Pale coral pink, unusually large trusses, very beautiful.
Dorothy Howarth	Coral rose pink of a good lasting shade.
Diana (1923)	Deep orange, shaded and heavily fringed carmine, very striking, semi-single blooms.
Double Orleans	Vivid rosy crimson, double.
Edith Cavell (1917)	Brilliant scarlet, small double blooms borne in clusters.
George Elger (1913)	Golden coppery yellow.
Golden Salmon (1926)	Brilliant salmon orange.
Jessie	Bright cherry crimson, blooms borne in large clusters; does not blue.
La Reine Elizabeth (1924)	Fine dark red.
Madame F. Favre	Rich velvety crimson, single blooms borne in clusters.
Mariposa (1927)	A much improved form of Orange King, being free from reversion and of a deep reddish orange that does not quickly fade.
Maud E. Gladstone (1926)	Coral pink of a very pretty shade, the blooms are larger than in most dwarf polyantha.
Mrs. Wm. H. Cutbush (1906)	Bright deep pink.
Orange King (1923)	Deep orange, liable to bleach in hot weather and frequently reverts.
Orleans Rose (1909)	Vivid rosy crimson, large trusses, very free, perpetual flowering.
Pride of Hurst (1926)	Deep coral pink.
Rufus	One of the finest scarlet Polyantha roses yet produced, does not burn, compact trusses.
Superba (1926)	Deep scarlet, very fine.

ROSES.—Continued.

SPECIES AND HYBRIDS OF SPECIES, ETC.

Name.	Description.	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
Banksia Fortunei (1807)	White double flowers, borne singly on the branches, vigorous climber, resistant to all diseases.	Banksia	V.Vig		GP
Banksia Lutea (1824)	Yellow, small flowers in clusters, resistant to all diseases.	Banksia	V.Vig		GP
Macartney Alba	Large single white blossoms, glossy foliage, resistant to all diseases, very suitable for arches, pillars, pergolas or hedges, will cover large trees when established.	Br	V.Vig		GP
Sinica Anemone	Large single pink flower, shaded rose, of similar type to the above but not so vigorous.	Hy Br			GP
Mermaid	Large single yellow blossoms, glossy foliage, resistant to all diseases, of similar habit to Macartney Alba.	Hy Br			GP

ROSES.—Continued.

STANDARD ROSES

Price Shs. 5/- each.

The following being grown on a stock suited to local conditions are more satisfactory in most districts than roses on imported stocks, whether Rugosa or Standard Briar; at the same time it must be realised that in districts where roses do not grow very vigorously, Standards are sometimes disappointing. All Standard roses must be securely staked and tied at time of planting.

Name.	Description.	Class	Habit	Scent	Use
Alexander Hill Gray (1911)	Deep lemon yellow,	T	Vig	VF	GE
Clg. Triomphe d'Orleanaise (1922)	Cherry red.	Clg Poly	Vig		G
Etoile de Hollande (1919)	Bright dark red, fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	GE
Else Poulsen (1924)	Deep clear rose pink tipped red, upright cluster.	HT	Vig		G
Frau Karl Druschki (1900)	Snow white, fine semi-climber, excellent for all purposes.	HT	V.Vig		GP
J. C. Glassford (1921)	Clear crimson lake, large.	HT	Vig		GE
General McArthur (1905)	Bright scarlet crimson, very fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	G
Lady Hillingdon (1910)	Bright golden yellow, shaded fawn.	T	Vig	F	G
Nur Mahal (1923)	Crimson sprays, semi-double.	HM	V.Vig	F	G
Madame Abel Chate-nay (1895)	Pale salmon pink, deeper centre, fragrant.	HT	Vig	VF	G
Radiance (1909)	Carmine salmon shaded rose.	HT	Vig	F	G
Red Letter Day (1914)	Scarlet crimson, semi-double.	HT	Vig		G
Triomphe d'Orleanaise (1922)	Cherry red.	Clg Poly	Vig		G
William Allen Richardson (1878)	Deep orange yellow.	N	V.Vig		GP

SECTION III

:O:

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

It should be borne in mind that the varying climatic conditions in the different districts of this country have a considerable bearing on the growth of the various shrubs, some growing with almost embarrassing vigour while others are slow in attaining their accustomed size. The former can always be regulated in height and density and the majority of these are equally happy when well cut back. It is not advisable, therefore, to avoid plants, otherwise ornamental, because they will "grow too large."

When starting a garden many beginners are apt to select the most difficult plants for the district in which they are to be grown and where there is any doubt as to which are suitable varieties it is well to trust to the nurseryman's selection. It is generally advisable to begin with the easily grown (and, therefore, often common) shrubs, because they where a quick result is wanted.

Remember that it is to the nurseryman's interest to popularise gardening and to assist the inexperienced. Should failures occur do not at once conclude that the cause lies with the quality of the plants but report on the individual success, or otherwise, of the planting. When circumstances admit replacements will often be made when succeeding orders are being executed.

It must, however, be realised that the supplier can take no responsibility for losses of plants which have been sent off in good condition. Should any parcel not arrive in good order the fact should be reported immediately so that steps can be taken to trace the cause.

All plants are packed in such a manner that the time of transit within the Colony is not material unless the package is subjected to undue exposure when the weather is dry. As an example of this it may be mentioned that the gardenias and other plants, including roses and citrus trees, which were displayed at the last Exhibition of Kenya Products to illustrate the method of packing remained, as exhibited, in the packing shed here for some months after the Exhibition. All the plants not only continued to live but made good growth. The packages, however, were not allowed to dry out and were stood upright, sheltered from the Sun.

If on arrival of a parcel of shrubs the weather conditions are unsuitable for planting out, the bundles may be opened up and the plants heeled into a trench. It is, however, generally only necessary to open the tops of the bundles and stand them up in a cool place, keeping the roots moist pending suitable planting weather.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

ABERIA CAFFRA. For description see "Kei Apple" under Miscellaneous Fruits Section. -/25 each, 2/- doz. 7/- per 100.

ABUTILON. 2/- each, 18/- doz.

Graceful evergreen shrub of vigorous growth branching freely—the branches carrying pendulous blooms throughout the year.

— **Apple Blossom.** A very fine pale pink flowered variety.

— **Boule De Nieve.** Pure white, single.

— **GRACILIS.** Slender pendant growth, yellow, crimson veined.

— **Orange.** Large single orange, veined crimson.

— **ROSEA.** Very large, true pink flowers.

— **THOMPSONI FLORE PLENO.** Double yellow flowers very freely produced, foliage marbled green and gold.

ACALYPHA MARGINATA. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Free growing shrub with handsome olive green leaves margined red. 6 feet.

— **MACROPHYLLA.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Dark red foliage, and dark pendulous catkins 6 feet.

ALLAMANDA GRANDIFLORA. 3/- each.

Heavy glossy leaved trailer, with very beautiful large, rich yellow trumpet flowers.

— **NERIIFOLIA.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Free flowering shrub, 4 to 5 feet, bearing smaller yellow flowers.

ALOYSIA CITRIODORA. (*Lippia*) "**Lemon Scented Verbena.**"
2/- each, 15/- doz.

Sweet scented foliage shrub bearing very pale lilac flowers.

AZALEA INDICA. 5/- each.

Indian or evergreen kinds. These are suitable either for borders or verandahs, but in dry districts they should be grown near water where they will bloom almost throughout the year. **Single White, Magenta, Red and Deep Pink** varieties.

BAMBOO. See **Herbaceous Plants Section**

BAUHINIA CALPINI. Drooping shrub bearing masses of brick red flowers. 1/- each.

— **PURPUREA.** Small erect tree bearing winged rose purple flowers. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

BAUHINIA TAITENSIS. (*Tomentosa*). 1/- each.

A drooping indigenous shrub bearing a continuous supply of handsome yellow flowers with dark blotch.

BENTHAMIA FRACIFERA. The "Strawberry Tree." 2/- each, 18/- doz.

Under suitable conditions this makes a fine shrub bearing large heads of white flowers followed by red fruits, but it has not yet flowered at Closeburn.

BEGONIAS. See **Herbaceous Plants Section.**

BIXA ORELLANA. "Arnotta" or "Annatto." 2/- each, 18/- doz.

Large quick growing shrub with cordate leaves, pink blossoms and clusters of capsular seed pods, the covering of the seeds affords the annatto dye of commerce. This is very suitable for planting in the warmer districts and does well near Nairobi.

BOTTLE BRUSH. For description see **Callistemon lanceolatus.**
-/50 each, 4/50 doz.

BOUCAINVILLEA. For varieties and descriptions see **Climbing Plants Section.**

The Bougainvilleas, when given temporary support, can be grown as large ornamental shrubs and for this purpose may be kept to a single stem and grown after the style of a Weeping Standard rose, but on larger lines. They are also recommended for hedges and may be widely spaced.

BROOM. For description see **Spartium Junceum.** 1/- each.

BRUGMANSIA. See **Datura.**

BRUNFELSIA. (*Syn Franciscea*) **Americana.** Sh. 1/- each, 9/- doz.
Evergreen shrub bearing creamy white flowers.

— **HOPEANA.** "Yesterday, To-day and To-morrow."
Sh. 3/- each.

Evergreen shrub bearing deep purple flowers changing to white and yellow. Very sweetly scented.

BUDDLEIA. MADAGASCARIENSIS. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Vigorous shrub with greyish willow-like leaves and long racemes of orange-yellow flowers. This may suitably be grown on a wall or trellis because of its free habit.

— **VARIABILIS VEITCHIANA.** 2/- each, 18/- doz.
Having long racemes of lilac flowers, a very fine variety.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

CAESALPINIA PULCHERRIMA. "The Peacock Flower."

2/- each, 18/- doz.

A feathery leaved shrub, 5 to 6 feet, bearing bright red or yellow flowers with long protruding stamens.

CALLISTEMON LANCEOLATUS. "Bottle Brush."

-/50 each, 4/50 doz.

Vigorous shrub or small tree, with myrtle-like leaves, and bearing scarlet flowers, the long stamens giving the blooms the appearance of a bottle brush. For other varieties see under **Ornamental Tree Section**.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

3/- each.

Evergreen shrub bearing single red flowers. In districts to which it is suited this shrub is tall growing and blooms profusely. Near Nairobi, and in lower Limuru, it has been found very slow, but is now growing well under shade.

CARISSA GRANDIFLORA. (*Amatungula*). 1/- each, 9/- doz.

This makes a very ornamental shrub bearing white star-like flowers and deep purplish fruit. It has proved somewhat slow growing in Kiambu and unsuited to full Sun in dry situations.

CEANOTHUS AZUREUS.

2/- each.

A beautiful shrub bearing panicles of pale blue flowers which rise well above the leaves.

— **Gloire de Versailles.**

4/- each.

A much finer variety bearing deep azure blue flowers, large spikes.

CESTRUM AURANTIACUM.

1/- each, 9/- doz.

Tall growing shrub bearing, in profusion, pendant bunches of orange flowers followed by white berries. It grows well throughout the highlands. Height upto 15 feet.

— **CORYMBOSUM** (*Habrothamnus corymbosus*). 2/- each.

Large shrub bearing pendant bunches of rose flowers. 12 feet.

— **CYANEUM.** (*Iochroma Tubulosa*). 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Large shrub with pendant bunches of metallic blue flowers, 15 feet.

— **DIURNUM** "Day flowering." Creamy white, sweet scented flowers. 1/- each, 9/- doz.— **ELEGANS.** (*Habrothamnus elegans*). 1/- each, 9/- doz.

An elegant, very free flowering shrub; flowers dark red, 6 to 12 feet.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

CESTRUM HYBRIDS. The following are similar in growth to *Cestrum Elegans*.

— **Bacchus.** Flowers rich wine colour. **2/- each.**

— **Jocelyn Joy.** Cream flowers. **2/- each.**

— **Lady Jane.** Pure clear pink. **2/- each.**

— **Pride of Roselands.** Delicate salmon pink. **2/- each.**

— **PURPUREUM.** **3/- each.**

Purple lined mauve. The growth of this variety is somewhat drooping with fine, very distinct and effective foliage.

— **SALMONEA.** Delicate salmon pink. **3/- each.**

Under hot dry conditions the *Cestrum Hybrids*, including *Cestrum Elegans*, do best under partial shade, otherwise the foliage may suffer.

CLERODENDRON BALFOURII. For description see **Climbing Plants Section.** **1/50 each.**

Although a climbing plant the growth is not very vigorous in some districts and it may suitably be planted in a border.

— **FALLAX.** **Sh. 4/- each.**

A handsome border shrub, 3 to 4 feet, with spreading foliage and large, panicles of bright scarlet blooms; requires partial shade below 6,000 feet.

COMBRETUM. For description see **Climbing Plants Section.** **2/50 each.**

CORDYLIN. For description see **Dracaena** under **Herbaceous Plants Section.** **1/- each.**

COTONEASTER PANNOSA. **-/50 each, 4/50 doz.**

Small leaved shrub bearing an abundance of crimson red or brown berries of various shades, height about 6 feet.

CRATAEGUS COCCINEA. **2/- each.**

A Hawthorn which is suitable to this climate. Will in time grow to 20 to 25 feet under suitable conditions but may, like other shrubs, easily be kept to suitable proportions; bears crimson scarlet berries.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

CRATAEGUS PYRACANTHA. "Fiery Thorn." 2/- each.

Similar to the above and covered at times with scarlet or yellow berries. These plants make very effective hedges in the colder districts.

CROTONS. 2/- each.

These grow to perfection in the coastal area where many beautiful varieties may always be seen. The foliage is of many shapes and margined, marbled or splashed with yellow, white and red. They are slow growing at 5,000—6,000 feet.

CUPHEA. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

A dwarf shrub (sometimes called "Mexican Cigar Flower") suckering freely and bearing tubular flowers orange-scarlet tipped yellow. Grows 3 to 4 feet in height and is very suitable for herbaceous borders.

CYDONIA JAPONICA (*Pyrus*) "Japanese Quince." 2/- each, 18/- doz.

Dwarf shrub, loose in habit, bearing handsome pink or scarlet blossoms along the branches; best suited to cool districts, 2 to 6 feet.

CYTISUS CANARIENSIS. For description see *Genista canariensis*. 1/- each, 9/- doz.**DAISY TREE.** For description see *Montanoa Bipinnatifida*. 2/- each, 15/- doz.**DAPHNE INDICA.** 5/- each.

A small shrub bearing sweet scented white or pink flowers, probably best grown in partial shade at elevations over 6,000 feet.

DATURA CHLORANTHA FLORE PLENO. 2/- each.

Bears handsome sweet scented double greenish yellow flowers.

— **SANGUINEA.** (Previously listed as *D. Arborea-aurea*). 2/- each, 15/- doz.

Bearing deep reddish orange flowers more tubular than trumpet shaped.

— **SUAVEOLENS.** (Previously listed as *D. Arborea*) The "Moon Flower." 1/- each, 9/- doz.

A soft wooded shrub growing 10 to 12 feet and bearing large single pendant trumpet shaped flowers, very sweetly scented, especially in the evening. Suited to all districts.

— **SUAVEOLENS KNIGHTII.** 2/- each, 15/- doz.
Double white flowers.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS. "Bridal Wreath." 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Small, erect shrub bearing numerous white flowers in corycombs.

DRACAENA. For description see under **Herbaceous Section.** 1/- each.

DURANTA ELLISIA. (*Syn Plumieri*). -/50 each, 4/50 doz.

Vigorous spiny shrub growing to 15 feet; the tops of the slender branches are from time to time crowned with graceful racemes of small pale blue flowers followed by handsome berries.

— **PLUMIERI ALBA.** -/50 each, 4/50 doz.

The white flowered variety. See also **Hedge Plants Section.**

ERANTHEMUM PULCHELLUM. (*Dædalacanthus nervosus*).

1/- each, 9/- doz.

A compact growing shrubby plant of erect habit and good appearance bearing spikes of blue flowers throughout the year. To obtain the best effect the withered blooms should be removed

ERYTHRINA. For varieties and descriptions see **Ornamental Tree Section.**

EUGENIA. All the Eugenias are very suitable shrubs for tropical conditions. The glossy foliage, followed by white or cream blossoms and fruit, is very handsome, and the habit good.

— **AUSTRALIS.** 2/- each.

A small compact shrubby tree of comparatively quick growth which makes a handsome foliage shrub if left to grow naturally for the first few years after which it lends itself to cutting.

— **BRASILIENSIS.** 2/- each, 18/- doz.

"Brazilian Cherry" or "Pitanga" is described under Pitanga in the **Miscellaneous Fruit Section.**

EUPATORIUM. (*Hebeclinium*). **IANTHINUM.** 3/- each, 27/- doz.

A quick growing herbaceous plant with large dark green foliage bearing terminal corycombs of pale violet flowers. This is well worth a place in every garden, both on account of its foliage and the mass of colour produced from its ageratum like flowers throughout the year; stands drought very well under partial shade, and thrives in full Sun with sufficient moisture.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS. (Previously listed as *E. grandiflora*).
 "Christ Thorn." -/50 each, 2/- doz.

A small spiny shrub covered with a profusion of scarlet flowers, often used for edging. When these are used round small beds and allowed to assume too large proportions their roots become a menace to other plants.

— **PULCHERRIMA.** 2/- each, 15/- doz.
 For description see **Poinsettia**.

DUVERNOIA ADHANTALIS. 2/- each.
 Hardy flowering shrub, with tubular flowers, almost white streaked and shaded rose, in clusters.

FLOWERING QUINCE. 2/- each, 18/- doz.
 For description see **Cydonia**.

FRANCISCEA. For varieties and descriptions see **Brunfelsia**.

FUCHSIA. Most of the Fuchsias grow so freely in this country that they might be more generally grown in the open borders. Under dry conditions semi-shade is essential if they are to be at their best throughout the year.

SPECIES.

— **ALPINIA.** 2/- each.

Small crimson flowers; the straggling growth makes this variety very suitable as a climber.

— **CORYMBIFLORA.** 2/- each.

A tall growing large leaved variety bearing pendulous clusters of long tubed scarlet flowers. This is best grown in partial shade unless under very moist conditions.

— — **ALBA.** 2/- each.
 Similar to the preceding variety but tubes white and corolla scarlet.

— **MACROSTEMMA GRACILIS.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.
 Slender branched drooping shrub, fine foliage and small pendulous flowers, suitable either for borders or hedges. Sepals scarlet and corolla purple.

— — **VARIEGATA.** 1/- each.
 A variegated form of *gracilis*, foliage green and gold.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.**HYBRIDS.****FUCHSIA HYBRIDS. A. P. Vidal. 3/- each.**

Double, sepals carmine, corolla dark plum, robust and free.

— — — **Brilliant. 2/- each.**

Single, long tube and sepals pink, corolla violet shaded red.

— — — **Ensign. 2/- each.**

Single, sepals scarlet, corolla cerise, open and distinct with short petals.

— — — **Lady Heytesbury. 2/- each.**

Single, tube and sepals white, corolla rose crimson, erect habit.

— — — **Ministre Bouchier. 3/- each.**

Double, sepals crimson, corolla deep mauve shading to violet red, large and very double.

— — — **Mrs. Marshall. 2/- each.**

Single, tube and sepals white, corolla rose pink.

— — — **Phenomenal. 3/- each.**

Very double, tube and sepals carmine, corolla rosy purple, very fine.

— — — **Phenomenal white. 3/- each.**

Very double, sepals carmine, corolla white shaded and veined carmine, very fine.

— — — **Wave of Life. 2/- each.**

Foliage yellow, single, sepals scarlet, corolla violet.

FUCHSIA. Unnamed. Purple and Red. 2/- each, 15/- doz.

Single, tube and sepals scarlet, corolla rich purple, flowers large, growth robust.

— — — **Single Pink. 2/- each, 15/- doz.**

Single, tube sepals and corolla carmine pink, flowers small to medium.

— — — **Single Rose. 2/- each.**

Long tube and sepals white, corolla pink with violet shading.

— — — **Single White. 2/- each.**

Short tube and sepals carmine, corolla white, veined carmine.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

CARDENIA FLORIDA FORTUNEANA. (*syn. G. Fortunei*)
 "Katjepeering." 3/- to 4/- each.

A neat erect growing shrub with deep green glossy leaves and fragrant pure white flowers.

— **INTERMEDIA.** 3/- each.

A medium growing variety of spreading habit, bearing very double flowers in profusion, very fragrant. The foliage is smaller and less glossy than that of the preceding variety. The blooms are fuller and produced more freely. It requires a shady position.

— **GLOBOSA.** 3/- each.

A Natal variety bearing bell-shaped, white, sweetly scented flowers, is probably best suited to elevations over 6,000 feet.

CENISTA CANARIENSIS. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

A tall shrub, allied to the Brooms, bearing yellow flowers.

— **MONOSPERMA.** "White Portugal Broom."
 1/- each, 9/- doz.

White flowers borne freely, a very handsome plant when in bloom.

HEBECLINIUM. 3/- each, 27/- doz.

For description see *Eupatorium*.

HELIOTROPE. Dark blue. 1/- each.

HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS. "Chinese Rose."

One of the handsomest of our popular shrubs both on account of the glossy foliage and brilliant flowers.

— **Fulgida.** 2/- each.
 Single, crimson-scarlet, erect habit.

— **Single Pink,** erect habit. 2/- each, 15/- doz.

— **Single Salmon.** 2/- each, 15/- doz.

— **Double Pink.** 2/- each.

Erect habit, large blooms, very fine.

— **Double Orange.** 3/- each.

Medium sized blooms and not so vigorous as varieties listed above.

— **Double Orange-salmon.** 2/- each.

Much more robust than the preceding variety. Fine, branching habit.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS. Double Scarlet. 2/- each, 15/- doz.
Large flowered, foliage glossy, spreading habit.

— **SCHIZOPETALUS. 2/- each.**
A very tall growing small leaved variety with pendulous flowers, crimped, deeply cut and reverse colour orange red. This is not suited to the cooler districts and does not bloom freely in Nairobi. It is very fine under coastal conditions.

— **Bronze leaved, 1/- each, 6/- doz.**
Flowers pale wine.

— **Purple leaved. 1/- each, 6/- doz.**
Flowers purplish rose.

HOLMSKIOLDIA APRICOT. 2/- each, 12/- doz.
A robust shrub with somewhat sparse foliage, bearing a profusion of flowers along the whole length of the season's growths. The greenish apricot flowers hang for a long period, changing only in hue.

— **SANGUINEA. 2/- each, 12/- doz.**
Identical with the preceding except that the flower bracts are blood red.

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS can be grown successfully in most districts and where the conditions are dry should be planted along the edge of a stream. In moist situations at 5,000—6,000 feet the plants are not averse to full Sun but remain very undersized. The heads of blooms do not suffer proportionately in size and at times exceed the size of the young plants. At 8,000 to 10,000 the plants soon grow to 5 or 6 feet bearing masses of beautiful blooms, white, blue, pink, and magenta, etc., according to the varieties planted. In most districts the colours are not greatly affected by the mineral contents of the soil. They make suitable verandah plants when established in tubs and given partial shade.

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS HYBRIDS (unnamed). 3/- each, 27/- doz.

— **HYBRIDS. Blue Prince. 5/- each.**
Dull red to cornflower blue according to the soil.

— — **Elmar. Carmine-red. 5/- each.**

— — **F. Mathes. Salmon-rose. 5/- each.**

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

HYDRANCEA HYBRIDS.	Helge.	Dark rose.	5/- each.
— — — — —	La Lorraine,	Pale rose.	5/- each.
— — — — —	Marechal Foch,	Rose pink.	5/- each.
— — — — —	Montrose,	Rich pink.	5/- each.
— — — — —	Parzival,	Deep red.	5/- each.
— — — — —	Rubis,	Red.	5/- each.
— — — — —	Variegata,	Leaves white and green	5/- each.

IOCHROMA TUBULOSA. See *Cestrum Cyaneum*.

JASMINUM. The Jasmines, which are chiefly climbing and semi-climbing plants, may advantageously be grown as drooping shrubs and should be more extensively utilised, care being taken to grow the varieties suitable to the locality. *Jasmine sambac* bears a profusion of highly fragrant white blooms in clusters and will thrive under most conditions, including the lower elevations, as does *Jasmine Streptopus* which bears white star-like flowers, produced singly. *Jasmine humile* or *revolutum* is also suited to most districts but *Jasmine nudiflorum* is best suited to elevations from 6,000 feet upwards.

— **PRIMULINUM.** 1/50 each, 12/- doz.
Vigorous grower with long flexible stems and yellow flowers, suitable for walls or trellis. Previously listed as *J. Nudiflorum*.

— **OFFICINALE AFFINE.** 1/50 each.
Trailing shrub with fragrant white flowers, related to the common jasmine but having larger flowers.

— **REVOLUTUM.** 1/50 each.
A tall growing shrubby variety with yellow star-like flowers.

— **SAMBAC. "Arabian Jasmine."** 1/50 each, 12/- doz.
A semi-climbing variety having clusters of fragrant white flowers and glabrous foliage.

— **STREPTOPUS.** 1/50 each.
A sweetly scented trailing variety native to South Africa and similar to some of the forms here, white flowers.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

LABURNUM. A tall shrub or small tree with pendulous racemes of yellow flowers. **2/- each.**

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA. The “Pride of India,” “Bonnet Flower” or “Crepe Myrtle” comprises a handsome glossy leaved shrub or small tree bearing heads of white, mauve or pink flowers. They are drought resistant and suited to all districts. In time, if left to grow unrestricted they will form small trees up to 25 and 30 feet, but are best cut back. Under moist conditions they keep their foliage but are otherwise deciduous. They come into bloom at seasons when colour is at a premium in one’s borders.

—	INDICA ALBA. White	2/- each, 18/- doz.
—	Pink,	2/- each, 18/- doz.
—	Mauve,	2/- each, 18/- doz.

LANTANA. A vigorous shrub which lends itself to trimming or heading back and may be grown as a single bush, hedge plant or, in the case of the more vigorous varieties, on fences and pergolas. These are in flower throughout the year and are suited to all districts, growing where most other plants would fail.

—	Mauve and Pink.	1/- each, 9/- doz.
	Strong grower of rambling habit.	
—	Orange, Medium height.	1/- each, 9/- doz.
—	Pink, Medium height.	1/- each, 9/- doz.
—	White or Pale Cream (Dwarf).	1/- each, 9/- doz.

LASIANDRA MACRANTHA GRANDIFLORA. **2/- each, 18/- doz.**
For description see **Tibouchina semidecandra.**

LAURUS NOBILIS. “Bay Tree.” **2/- each.**
An evergreen shrub or small tree having highly ornamental foliage and bearing white flowers in spikes. The growth is somewhat slow and it is better suited to the higher elevations of this colony.

LIPPIA CITRIODORA. See **Aloysia citriodora.** **2/- each, 15/- doz.**

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

6/- each.

Handsome evergreen tree with leathery foliage and magnificent pure white blooms. It is better suited to elevations over 6,000 feet, as the growth is slow at 5,500 feet.

— **FUSCATA.** For description see *Michelia fuscata*. 3/- each.

— **PURPUREA.**

4/- each.

Bearing large tulip shaped purple flowers which appear before the leaves. The best for shrubbery work, 10 feet.

MELALEUCA LEUCADENDRON.

1/- each.

A tall Australian shrub or small tree bearing white flowers. The habit is spreading and the white flowers are not unlike those of the "Bottle Brush" but are smaller.

MELIA AZEDARACH.

-/50 each.

"Persian Lilac." Small tree with pinnate leaves, flowers pale lilac in large panicles. The growth is quick, suited to all districts.

MICHELIA FUSCATA. (*Syn. Magnolia fuscata*)

3/- each.

Small and erect growing evergreen bearing flowers of dull purple, somewhat hidden by the leaves but wonderfully fragrant. The foliage is very ornamental and a few plants will fill the surrounding area with an intriguing, fruity and delicious fragrance.

MONTANOA BIPINNATIFIDA.

2/- each, 15/- doz.

The "Tree Daisy," quick growing soft wooded shrub with large pinnate leaves. It grows to about 15 feet and is very showy, carrying large clusters of daisy-like flowers, white with yellow disc. Below 6,000 feet it requires a fairly moist situation.

MOON FLOWER. See *Datura suaveolens*.

MYRTUS COMMUNIS.

2/- each.

The Myrtle is one of the most accomodating of the handsome shrubs. The growth is fairly quick, shape good without trimming, and bearing white flowers followed by purplish black berries. It is a very suitable hedge plant. The small glossy foliage and flowers are very fragrant.

NANDINA DOMESTICA.

2/50 each.

"The Sacred Bamboo of Japan." This is not a bamboo, but an erect growing shrub of very attractive appearance, sending up numerous straight and sturdy shoots topped by fernlike foliage

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

suitable for bouquets. The flowers are white in terminal spikes followed in some districts by scarlet berries. Height 4 to 5 feet. It is suited to all districts and will grow in Sun or shade and also make a pleasing verandah plant.

NERIUM. "Ceylon Rose" "Oleander." The Oleanders are evergreen with long narrow leaves and handsome terminal single or double flowers. The colours are creamy white, pink and red, and the plants, which attain 10 to 15 feet are nearly always in bloom. The sap is milky and poisonous. These very ornamental shrubs are suited to all districts and almost any conditions, wet or dry, and are probably at their best on the coast.

— Single Pink.	2/- each, 18/- dozen.
— Double Pink.	2/- each, 18/- dozen.
— Single Dark Red.	3/- each.
— — White,	2/- each, 18/- dozen.
— Double White.	3/- each.
— Variegated foliage, double pink flowers.	3/- each.

OLEANDER (Ceylon Rose) is described under **Nerium**.

ONCOBA ROUTHLEDGI. 1/- each.

Indigenous evergreen shrub or small tree conspicuous by its dark green leaves, showy white flowers and large globose woody shelled fruits.

PENTAS CARNEA. 1/- each.

Indigenous, soft wooded shrub bearing terminal heads of bright red flowers, almost constantly in bloom; suited to all districts.

PHILADELPHUS SYRINCA or MOCK ORANGE.

A showy white flowering shrub growing very freely under moist or cool conditions, below 6,000 feet it should be grown in shade. Some are highly scented.

— **Falconeri.** 2/- each.

Small white flowers and very sweetly scented.

— **Satsumi.** 3/- each.

Large white flowers in pairs.

PHORMIUM TENAX. Is described under the **Herbaceous Plants Section**.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

PHYLLANTHUS NIVOSUS. Vigorous fine foliage shrub of great beauty, suited to warm districts. The leaves are variegated white pink, cream and pale green. The white or reddish flowers are produced along the margins of the leaflets and are insignificant. The beauty is in the striking foliage. Height upto 6 feet.

———— **ROSEO-PICTUS.** Foliage crimson, white, cream and pale green. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

PHYLLOSTACHYS. See **Bamboos** under **Herbaceous Plants Section.**

PITTOSPORUM UNDULATUM. "Victorian Laurel." 1/- each, 9/- doz.

A glossy leaved evergreen bearing fragrant creamy white flowers. The leaves are waved in outline. Height 10 to 15 feet.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS. -/50 each, 4/50 doz.

Free growing, drooping and scandent shrub indigenous to South Africa. It is almost continuously covered with innumerable light blue flowers and is suited to all districts. It may be grown alone, or as a hedge, or for covering walls, pillars, trellises, etc.

———— **ALBA.** A white flowered variety. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

PLUMIERIA ACUTIFOLIA. "Frangipani." 2/- each, 15/- doz.

Is suited to most districts and thrives best at the coast. It is a succulent drought resistant branched shrub carrying flowers and foliage on the terminal shoots. The flowers are highly fragrant, handsome, firm and waxy in texture and are much used in floral work; white shaded to yellow in the centre. It is sometimes known as the "Temple Tree" or "Pagoda Tree."

POINCIANA GILLIESII (*Syn Caesalpinia Gilliesii*) "Coats Beard." 1/- each, 9/- doz.

A straggling shrub or small tree bearing spikes of yellow flowers with handsome crimson stamens, height 10 feet and suited to most districts.

POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA. (*Syn Euphorbia pulcherrima*) is best suited to districts upto 6,000 feet. The scarlet varieties are unrivalled for the striking appearance of their large scarlet bracts. The flowers themselves are small and inconspicuous. The so-called double variety is perhaps even handsomer than the single. Owing to the double variety having the inflorescence branched, and bearing within the outer bracts tufts of smaller but equally highly coloured bracts, maturing in succession, the flowering

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

period is extended long after that of the single form. For this reason, and because the single type comes on earlier, both should be grown. Next in order of merit is probably that with cream-coloured bracts. It is tall growing and lends brightness to the garden when the scarlet might, on account of its colour, be unsuitable. There is also a variety having pink bracts, its fault being that the colour is rather too indefinite.

————— **Scarlet bracts.** Single. 2/- each, 15/- doz.

————— **FLORE PLENO (or PLENISSIMA.)**

————— **Scarlet.** Double. 2/- each, 15/- doz.

————— **A'LBIDA.** Cream. Single. 2/- each, 15/- doz.

————— **ROSEA.** Pink. Single. 2/- each, 15/- doz.

POMEGRANATE. (*Punica granatum*). -/50 each, 4/50 doz.

Grows freely in all districts and attains a height of about 15 feet. It is drought resistant and, on account of its glossy foliage, scarlet flowers and pendulous fruit, which remain on the tree a long time, is very ornamental. It is not advisable to grow Pomegranates near orchards as these are hosts for False Codling Moth.

PRICKLY PEAR (OPUNTIA.) See under **Herbaceous Plants Section.**

PUNICA GRANATUM. See **Pomegranate.** -/50 each, 4/50 doz.

PYCNOSTACHYS (URTICIFOLIA) THYRSIFLORA.

2/- each, 18/- doz.

A quick growing soft wooded shrub bearing innumerable and dense flower spikes of bright blue, height 4 to 6 feet. Some native varieties are found here and in Uganda.

PYRACANTHA. For description see **Crataegus pyracantha.**

2/- each.

PYRUS JAPONICA. "Flowering Quince," see **Cydonia japonica.**

2/- each, 18/- doz.

QUINCE. "Japanese Flowering Quince," see **Cydonia japonica.**

2/- each, 18/- doz.

RANDIA SP. (*Gardenia urcelliformis*) "Mukombokombo." 1/- each.

A small tree, 20 to 25 feet; flowers large, trumpet shaped, white with dark brown blotches, heavily scented and standing erect on very short stalks at the axels of the leaves. They are succeeded by large ovoid fruits. Common about Nyeri and Kakamega.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

ROSEMARY. (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). 1/- each.

Dark green foliated under-shrub with purple flowers which are rather insignificant. It grows freely in all districts and can be used advantageously for borders or small hedges.

RUSSELIA JUNCEA. "Reed" or "Coral Fuchsia." 2/- each.

A small rush-like soft wooded under-shrub bearing bright scarlet tubular flowers in profusion. It is very suitable for the base of a pillar or in the front row of a shrubbery. Height 3 to 4 feet.

RUTTYA Sp. 2/- each.

An indigenous glossy leaved straggling bush, conspicuous by its showy dark red flowers with a black spot at the throat.

SALVIA LEUCANTHA. 3/- doz.

Straggling shrubby bush, foliage silvery grey green, white reverse, flower spikes rosy purple and white with a velvety sheen suggestive of chenil.

— **VAN HOUTII.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Vigorous shrub bearing terminal spikes of scarlet flowers. 6 to 10 feet.

— **SPLENDENS,** Flowers bright red, very suitable for borders. -/50 each, 3/- per doz.

For other varieties see Herbaceous Plants Section.

SPARTIUM JUNCEUM. "Spanish Broom." 1/- each.

Is a tall growing deciduous shrub with rush like branches and few leaves, best suited to districts over 6,000 feet. In the warmer districts it does not flower freely. The golden yellow pea shaped blossoms are carried on permanent racemes, and in full flower the shrub is very handsome, height 8 to 10 feet.

SPIRÆA. These flowering shrubs include a variety of different types some of which grow freely at 5,000 to 6,000 while others require cooler conditions. All send up a succession of suckers and soon form a dense mass.

— **REEVESII.** 2/- each, 15/- doz.

Known as double "French May" or double "Cape May," 5 to 10 feet, is graceful and free flowering, bearing a profusion of corycombs of pure white flowers along almost the whole length of the stems.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.**SPIRÆA DOUGLASI.****2/- each, 15/- doz.**

Free growing shrub bearing plume like panicles of deep pink flowers.

STATICE. See **Herbaceous Section.** **-/50 each, 4/50 doz.**

STRELITZIA. See **Bulbous Section.**

STREPTOSOLEN JAMESONI. “**Fire Bush.**” **1/-each, 9/- doz.**

Scandent shrub bearing, in profusion, bright clusters of orange yellow flowers. This makes one of the most striking looking borders, is thoroughly drought resistant, and is suited to all districts. When newly transplanted they are impatient of wet and apt to damp off.

TECOMA. The Tecomas are allied to the Bignonias and include tall growing handsome foliaged shrubby trees as well as climbing plants. For the latter refer to the Climbing Plants Section. Of the former the best known are *T. Sambucifolia*, *T. Stans*, and *T. Velutina* all bearing handsome golden yellow gloxinia-like flowers. *T. Smithii*, a cross between *T. Velutina* and *T. Capensis*, has yellow flowers tinted red, the foliage being distinct, and very pleasing. Suited to all districts.

— **SAMBUCIFOLIA.****1/- each, 9/- doz.**

Elder leaved, rich yellow flowers in clusters.

— **SMITHII.****2/- each, 15/- doz.**

Yellowish light green foliage and orange flowers.

— **STANS.****-/50 each, 3/- doz.**

A taller growing variety, bearing large clusters of similar flowers.

— **CAPENSIS**, now classed as **Tecomaria.** **1/- each, 9/- doz.****TECOMARIA** (*Syn Tecoma Capensis*) or “**Kaffir Honeysuckle.**”**1/- each. 9/- doz.**

Is indigenous to South Africa, growing freely with Plumbago in the scrub or bush along the S. E. Coastal area. This shrub, when shaded, may be grown as a climber and is always useful for covering walls, pillars and pergolas and for hedges. The cut foliage is very decorative and the tubular orange blooms most attractive. Suited to all districts.

THEVETIA NEREIFOLIA.**1/- each. 9/- doz.**

A free growing shrub with milky stems and pendulous yellow flowers borne singly amongst the leaves.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

TIBOUCHINA SEMIDECANDRA.

2/- each, 18/- doz.

(*Lasiandra macrantha grandiflora*, or *Pleroma macranthum*)

Vigorous upright shrub with large and beautiful flowers of royal purple, one of the best, but must be sheltered from wind as the branches are very liable to break.

VERBENA, LEMON-OR SWEET-SCENTED. 2/- each. 15/- doz.

(*Lippia citriodora* or *Aloysia citriodora*) the "Scented Verbena."

Suited to the highlands.

VERONICA.—The shrubby Veronicas grow freely at 5600 feet and should thrive in all the cooler districts. They are always blooming and are drought resistant.

— CAROLINIANA or Veronica Caroline.

2/- each.

A strong grower bearing lilac blue flower spikes, 3 feet.

— FAVOURITE.

2/- each.

Purplish violet flowers, 2 feet.

— RUBRA.

2/- each.

Rich dark red flowers, 1½ ft.

YUCCA. See Herbaceous Plants Section.

Many plants suited to the shrubbery, such as *Alpinia* and *Hedychiums*, will be found in the Bulbous Section and in the Herbaceous Section there are Bamboos, Reeds, Aloes and Yuccas, Begonias, *Dracænas* and Palms, all of which once planted require little further attention.

SECTION IV.

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CLIMBING PLANTS

This section includes climbers, twining plants and trailers, whether they have the means of climbing, such as thorns, hooks, tendrils, adventitious roots or twining habit, or (although not classed as climbers) may be used as such on account of their scandent growth. The latter type includes plants such as *Podranea* (The Zimbabwe Creeper) which, though not actually a climber soon finds its way to the top of any available support whether in shade or fully exposed. Many gardeners do not make sufficient use of climbers because of the difficulty of erecting arches or other supports, but much can be done with old tree stumps or green poles of such indigenous trees as figs (*mugumu*) and *Erythrina* (Coral Tree) for the reason that these readily take root and thus avoid the attendant troubles caused by decay, white ants and boring insects.

A word of warning may be given to those who wish to grow their climbers over growing trees, excepting as suggested on newly planted green poles. With mature trees the climber has a poor chance unless planted some distance from the bole and trained towards the tree. The soil under many trees seldom gets any moisture and what there is is keenly competed for by their roots.

For *Bougainvillea*, Golden Shower, Zimbabwe creeper, Macartney roses, *Beaumontia*, Giant Honeysuckle and *Tacsonias* they are most useful. An occasional topping keeps them within bounds and is easily accomplished.

A living pergola on the above lines can also be constructed if desired. Arches can also be erected without much trouble from iron piping and their fittings but the first cost is considerable. Old Boiler tubing is a very good substitute and less expensive.

For Tennis Courts a double fence should be erected if climbers are to be used as a screen, *Bougainvillea* are probably the best for this purpose on account of their rigidity when trimmed as a high hedge.

Where walls are to be covered, plants having suckers or rootlets such as *Ampelopsis Veitchii* (Virginia creeper) *Ficus Repens*, (Climbing Fig) English Ivy and some of the *Tecomas* are suitable as they are self-clinging, otherwise it is advisable to cover the wall with a meshed wire netting.

CLIMBING PLANTS.—Continued.

For Pillars where ant-proof and rot-resistant posts are not available and where there is a liability of the pillar breaking off at ground level, a tripod of posts is useful as the posts do not then need to be set below the surface to be self supporting.

Many climbers, when grown in the tropics, demand some protection from the Sun (except at the higher elevations and in moist situations). This is easily provided by growing the plant on a wall or verandah which is usually in Sun during only half the day. It should be remembered when planting against a house that owing to the prevailing winds some aspects seldom get any benefit from showers, therefore provision should be made for irrigation.

The following are suited to most districts and go far towards beautifying a garden.

AMPELOPSIS.—These well known climbers, now included by botanists under the genus *Vitis*, comprise the well known Virginia creeper and Boston Ivy. They are well suited to nearly all districts and valued for their Autumn tints, which appear in Kenya in the resting season, and also the fact that they are self supporting, clinging to walls, posts and other supports by means of discs or suckers at the ends of the branching tendrils.

— **QUINQUEFOLIA** (*hederacea*) “Virginia Creeper.”

1/50 each.

Is the quickest grower, but clings more by twisting its tendrils round supporting objects, than by adherence of the terminating “feet” of the “tendrils.”

— **VEITCHII** (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*).

2/50 each.

Attaches itself freely to walls, etc.

— **PURPUREA**,

2/50 each.

With foliage of a purplish tint also adheres freely to supports.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS “The Coral Creeper.”

2/50 each.

Grows in all districts and is probably at its best at sea level. At 5,000—6,000 it should have partial shade i.e. shade from the sun for part of the day. This slender climber with its cordate leaves and trusses of bright pink flowers is most attractive and, under suitable conditions, a free grower.

ARISTOLOCHIA “Dutchman’s Pipe” includes several very different types of twining plants all having more or less heartshaped leaves.

CLIMBING PLANTS.—Continued.**ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS.****1/- each.**

A fairly quick grower with dark heartshaped leaves and shell like flowers constricted at the mouth. The flowers, pale yellow streaked and netted with reddish purple, are unusual but very attractive. They measure about 4 inches across; scentless.

— RIDICULA.**1/50 each.**

A very rampant grower with large pale green foliage and tawny greenish flowers streaked with purple, brown veined. The flowers, which measure about 9 inches in length, are carrion-scented and are peculiar rather than attractive.

— Small Flowered (Name not known)**2/50 each.**

A slender climber with small glossy and very attractive foliage, the curved pipe shaped flowers of greenish yellow are about an inch in length.

ASPARAGUS.—There are several indigenous forms some extremely graceful and useful for bouquets. They are best grown in shade.

— PLUMOSUS.**1/- each. 9/- doz.****BEAUMONTIA GRANDIFLORA.****2/50 each. 24/- doz.**

Large glossy ovate leaved strong grower from the E. Indies which, once established under suitable conditions, will climb to the tops of the tallest trees. It may be grown as a bush or prostrate for covering walls and banks. Flowers fragrant large white bell-shaped and growing in clusters. It should be grown in full Sun and is suited to all districts.

BIGNONIA "Trumpet Flower" Allied to Tecoma, are vigorous climbers of great diversity of form and colour, and include varieties suited to all sub-tropical conditions; almost all are drought resistant. The Tecomas are referred to under that heading and great use should be made of the genus which comprises many of the most gorgeous climbers known.

— CHRYSOLEUCA.**1/50 each.**

Is similar to the garden hybrid, *B. Alba Lutea*, and is very free growing, with the usual conjugate leaves and clusters of attractive yellowish white flowers which, in this district, do not appear freely enough to compete with the popular Golden Shower *Bignonia Venusta*. Foliage and growth rather similar to *B. venusta*.

CLIMBING PLANTS.—Continued.**BIGNONIA CHAMBERLAYNI**, (*Syn. Anemopaegma racemosum*).
2/50 each.

Handsome glossy leaved climber bearing buff flowers very similar to *B. chrysoleuca* but, instead of periodical flowers in large clusters, the flowering is more constant and profuse, the blooms being produced more or less singly or in small clusters.

MAGNIFICA. **2/50 each.**

From Columbia, is a vigorous and free blooming variety having gloxinia-like flowers, mauve to purplish crimson in colour. The foliage is duller and coarser.

PURPUREA. **2/50 each.**

A slow growing variety, at 5600 ft., glossy foliage and purple blooms.

SPECIOSA. **2/50 each.**

A glossy leaved species from Uruguay, bearing mauve pink flowers and said to be the same as *B. Lindleyi*.

TWEEDIANA. **1/50 each.**

From Buenos Ayres, has small foliage, is tuberous-rooted and clings by means of adhering tendrils. It does not usually flower until it has been established for some years after which it produces a wealth of yellow blooms each season. The flowering periods are short. This variety, being self-clinging will soon cover the stems of the tallest tree.

VENUSTA, "Golden Shower." **2/50 each. 24/- doz.**

The best known of the Bignonias, grows freely and blooms in profusion anywhere from the coast to over 6000 feet, preferring full Sun. It is drought resistant and possibly the most gorgeous climber in the world. It comes early into flower and, when started, growth is rampant and the plant periodically covered with clusters of orange coloured tubular flowers.

For similar additional climbers refer to Tecomas.

BOUCAINVILLEA. These robust and showy straggling shrubs vie with the Golden Shower in their richness of colour, but in the Bougainvilleas the colour is caused by the brightly hued bracts, the actual flowers being small and insignificant. Some varieties flower intermittantly and others are in constant bloom. They will climb to almost any height supported by their hooked thorns and are suited to growing on walls, trees, pergolas, pillars or, cut

CLIMBING PLANTS.—Continued.

back, as large shrubs or hedges. They are drought resistant, doing best in full Sun in all districts from the coast to 6500 feet, and are also good at higher elevations. Many recommended varieties, when tried at Closeburn, have proved inferior here to those listed below, from which one may infer that different conditions favour particular varieties.

BOUCAINVILLEA GLABRA. 2/- each. 18/- doz.

Bracts rich purple.

— **SPLENDENS.** 2/50 each. 24/- doz.

Bracts light magenta, continuous flowering.

— **SPECTABILIS (BRASILIENSIS).** 3/- each. 27/- doz.

Bracts rose crimson.

— — — — — extra large plants. 6/- each.

— **SPECTABILIS LATERITIA.** 5/- each.

Bracts brick red or rust colour.

— **MRS. BUTT.** 8/- each.

Bracts deep purple-crimson, about midway between *Glabra* and *Brasiliensis* in colour.

CLERODENDRON BALFOURII, (*C. Thomsonae*). 1/50 each.

A slender shrub of twining habit periodically covered with deep red flowers having creamy white calyces. It requires partial shade in the dry season.

— **SPLENDENS.** 3/- each.

Is of similar habit with crimson flowers and reddish calyces.

COBAEA SCANDENS. 1/50 each.

A vigorous quick growing climber with pinnate leaves, tendrils and bell shaped purple flowers which are produced in profusion throughout the year.

COMBRETUM ABBREVIATUM. 2/50 each.

May either be grown as a climber or drooping shrub. A vigorous grower with bold handsome foliage and large racemes of deep scarlet flowers, indigenous to this Colony and suited to all districts.

CRYPTOSTECIA GRANDIFLORA. 1/50 each.

A strong woody twiner, bearing numerous funnel-shaped reddish purple flowers. It may be cut back and grown as an ordinary shrub.

CLIMBING PLANTS.—Continued.

FICUS REPENS (*Syn. F. Stipulata*). 1/50 each. 12/- doz.

A small self-clinging trailer which creeps like Ivy and is suitable for walls, rocks, old trees, pillars, etc. The foliage is small during the early stages. It is neat, compact, evergreen and very ornamental.

CERANIUMS (Pelargoniums) Ivy leaved type.

————— Scarlet. 1/- each. 9/- doz.

————— Pink. 1/- each. 9/- doz.

For shrubby varieties see **Pelargoniums** under **Herbaceous** section.

GOLDEN SHOWER. 2/50 each. 24/- doz.

For description see **Bignonia venusta**.

GOLDEN VINE. (*Stigmaphyllon ciliatum*). 1/50 each. 12/- doz.

A slender climber of fairly rapid growth with very attractive rich green heart-shaped leaves and continuous golden yellow flowers, orchid-like in appearance. It is suited to all districts.

GLORIOSA. See **Bulbous Section**.

GRANADILLA, (*Passiflora edulis*). -/50 each. 4/50 doz.

The purple Granadilla, flowers purple and fruit brownish purple. Suited to all districts.

———— **GIANT** (*P. quadrangularis*). 1/- each. 9/- doz.

Also a vigorous climber, with angular stems, purple and white flowers and large green fruit which is usually only produced below 5500 feet. For other forms see **Passiflora** and **Tacsonia**.

HEDERA HELIX "Ivy." 1/- each. 9/- doz.

English Ivy grows freely in most districts and is useful for covering walls and pillars either in shade or Sun, but preferably in shade.

HIBBERTIA VOLUBILIS. 2/- each.

An Australian climber of twining habit bearing yellow flowers. Is suitable for arches or overhanging banks.

HONEYSUCKLE. (*Lonicera*) is described under **Lonicera**.

IVY. See **Hedera Helix.** 1/- each. 9/- doz.

CLIMBING PLANTS.—Continued.

JASMINUM "Jasmine." Nearly all the Jasmines may be grown as climbers or as drooping shrubs, the hardy varieties, which comprise the yellow flowering varieties, bloom more freely at elevations of 6000 feet and upwards.

— **OFFICINALE AFFINE.** (*J. officinale grandiflorum*)
1/50 each.

Slender deep green branches and pinnate leaves. White flower-
ed and sweet scented.

— **PRIMULINUM.** 1/50 each. 12/- doz.

A vigorous rambling shrub bearing primrose yellow flowers and
previously listed as *Jasminum nudiflorum*.

— **REVOLUTUM.** 1/50 each.

A shrubby variety growing up to 10 feet, with pinnate leaves and
yellow star-like flowers borne in terminal clusters.

— **SAMBAC. "Arabian Jasmine."** 1/50 each. 12/- doz.

Clusters of very fragrant white flowers.

— **STREPTOPUS.** 1/50 each.

Very sweet scented white star-like flowers.

LANTANA. The Mauve and Pink flowered Lantana is so rambling
and vigorous in its growth that it may be used for covering
walls, trellises etc. and in any other way as a climber, supporting
itself by means of the hooks or prickles produced along the stems.
For descriptions and prices see **Ornamental Shrubs Section.**

LONICERA. "Honeysuckle," Grow in most districts but, with the
exception of *L. sempervirens* (wrongly described in a previous
catalogue) and *L. Hildebrandii*, are usually far more vigorous at
6000 feet and upwards. For arches, walls and porches all are
very suitable.

— **CAPRIFOLIUM.** 1/- each.

Resembles the common yellow honeysuckle, very sweetly scented.

— **HILDEBRANDIANA.** 2/50 each.

From Burma, a sturdy climber with light cream foliage and
apricot flowers 6 inches in length.

— **PERICLYMENUM, "Woodbine."** 1/- each.

Flowers purplish red outside and yellow inside.

CLIMBING PLANTS.—Continued.**LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS.****1/- each.**

Evergreen or Trumpet Honeysuckle. Sometimes known as the Red Honeysuckle producing, all the year round, whorls or clusters of flowers, scarlet outside and yellow within. This originates from W. America and in a previous catalogue was wrongly described as Japanese.

— (NAME UNKNOWN).**1/- each.**

Evergreen oval or oblong shining leaves and pale yellow sweet scented flowers borne in pairs.

MANDEVILLA SUAVEOLENS.**1/- each, 9/- dozen.**

A slender deciduous climber of quick growth and twining habit, bearing very fragrant pure white trumpet shaped flowers in clusters. Owing to the bareness of the stems it is often grown with other climbers of denser foliage. It is suited to all districts.

MAURANDIA. Evergreen climber from Mexico, of quick growth and bearing numerous snapdragon-like flowers, produced singly. Suited to all districts and useful for covering fences, trellises and pillars.

— Blue.**Sh. 1/- each.****— Pink.****Sh. 1/- each.**

PASSIFLORA. The Passion flowers embrace a large class and are allied to the Tacsonias, some being grown for fruit and others for ornament only. For the quick covering of trellises they are most useful, and slower growing plants can be interplanted to take their places if necessary. For descriptions see **Miscellaneous Fruit Section.**

— COERULEA.**2/- each.**

Free flowering. Lilac with purple corona.

— EDULIS.**-/50 each, 4/50 doz.**

"Purple Granadilla," flowers white and purple.

— LAURIFOLIA.**2/- each.**

The "Sweet Cup."

LICULARIS. The "Golden Granadilla." 1/- each, 9/- doz. Sometimes known as the "Pomme d'Or."

CLIMBING PLANTS.—Continued.

PASSIFLORA QUADRANGULARIS. The "Giant Cranadilla."
1/- each, 9/- doz.

For other varieties see **Tacsonia**.

PERIWINKLE. (*Vinca major*). 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Dark evergreen creeper with blue star-like flowers, suitable for rock work or carpetting under trees and many places where little else will grow, requires shade.

PETREA VOLUBILIS. 4/- each.

"Purple Wreath." One of our handsomest climbers and covered periodically with long racemes of bluish purple flowers. Owing to its woody nature it may be grown as a shrub. The foliage is harsh in texture; suited to all districts.

PHYSIANTHUS ALBENS. (*Araujia sericifera*) 1/50 each.

A quick growing twiner bearing bell-shaped creamy-white sweetly scented flowers, streaked and shaded rose with rose coloured buds. The sap is milky and the plant robust and suited to all districts.

PODRANEA. This class now includes *Tecoma Brycei*, *T. Mackenii* and *T. Reginae-Sabae*, all described under **Tecoma**.

PORANA PANICULATA. 2/50 each.

A quick growing twiner with pleasing foliage and large white spikes of attractive flowers. Unfortunately, although very vigorous, it has failed to flower at 5,600, and evidently requires a lower altitude, if not coastal conditions.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES. 1/50 each.

For description see **Trachelospermum Jasminoides**.

SMILAX. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

The indigenous variety. A twining plant with shining bright green foliage. It dies to the root each season and quickly grows up again. Requires shade.

SOLANUM. "Potato Creeper." These furnish very quick and useful climbers for covering walls, trellises, arches, pergolas or trees.

— **JASMINOIDES.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Slender vigorous climber, with graceful small leaves, producing trusses of pendulous white flowers, best suited to districts from 5,500 upwards.

CLIMBING PLANTS.—Continued.

— **SEAFORTHIANUM.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.
 Similar in form, with deep lilac flowers followed by red berries.
 Probably suited to all districts.

— **WENDLANDII.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.
 The **Mauve-blue "Potato Creeper."** Vigorous fleshy stemmed creeper with somewhat prickly foliage, large pinnate leaves and very large trusses of mauve purple flowers. Suited to districts upto 6,000 feet.

STEPHANOTIS FLORIBUNDA. 5/- each.
 A robust but, in the early stages, a comparatively slow growing twiner with deep green ovate leathery foliage, tubular ivory-white and very fragrant flowers borne in clusters. It requires moist conditions and shade until well established.

STIGMAPHYLLON CILIATUM. 1/50 each, 12/- doz.
 For description see "**Golden Vine.**"

TACSONIA. Closely allied to Passion flower, includes many very ornamental and quick-growing slender stemmed climbers. The bright flowers are followed by egg-shaped fruits. The following have three lobed leaves.

— **MANICATA** (*ignea*). 1/50 each.
 Flowers fiery scarlet, 4 inches across.

— **MOLLISSIMA.** 1/50 each.
 Long tubular pink pendulous flowers, 2 inches across.

— **VAN VOLXEMII.** 2/- each.
 Flowers deep scarlet, five inches across.

TECOMA. The Tecomas are very much confused with the Bignonias of which varieties and descriptions will be found under **Bignonia**. The order includes some of our most gorgeous climbers and many handsome non-climbing shrubs or small trees. In this class are sometimes included the "Zimbabwe Creeper," *Podranea Brycei*, with its near relations *Mackenii* and *Reginæ-Sabæ*, as well as the "Kaffir Honeysuckle," *Tecomaria capensis*.

— **AUSTRALIS.** 1/50 each.
 Free growing climbing shrub, with handsome foliage, bearing small tubular pale yellow flowers.

CLIMBING PLANTS.—Continued.

TECOMA BRYCEI.**2/50 each.**

"The Zimbabwe Creeper" (now classified as *Podranea Brycei*). A rampant woody shrub of rambling habit, dark green foliage and racemes of rose-crimson Gloxinia-like flowers, sweetly scented. This is also, and perhaps incorrectly, called *Tecoma Mcoweni*, *Podranea ricasoleni* and *Pandorea*. See *Podranea*.

— **CAPENSIS.** (*Tecomaria*). "The Kaffir Honeysuckle."
1/- each, 9/- doz.

For description see **Tecomaria** under "Ornamental Shrub Section.

— **GRANDIFLORA.****2/50 each.**

A handsome foliated climber which is self supporting by means of rootlets springing from the joints of the stems. The large dull orange red flowers are borne in panicles and the calices are deeply lobed.

— **JASMINOIDES.****2/50 each.**

Very ornamental twining plant bearing small glossy foliage and delicate white flowers with dark pink throat.

— **JASMINOIDES. Pink.****2/50 each.**

A very similar variety, the blooms of which are shaded pink, with a dark pink throat.

— **MACKENII.** (*Syn. Ricasoliana*).**2/50 each.**

Is similar in appearance to *T. Brycei*, flowers rosy-pink with richer veins, less rampant, more shrubby and of darker and more pleasing foliage.

— **Madame Galen.****2/50 each.**

Is similar to *T. Grandiflora*, producing large gloxinia-like blooms, but orange red in colour.

— **RADICANS.****2/50 each.**

"Trumpet Flower." Handsome foliage and brown stems, clinging by means of rootlets from the joints of the stems. Trusses of dull orange scarlet trumpet-shaped blooms. Best suited to elevations of over 5,500 feet.

— **REGINAE-SABAE.** "Queen of Sheba." **2/50 each.**

Similar in foliage and blooms to *T. Brycei* but lighter in colour.

CLIMBING PLANTS.—Continued.**TELFAIRIA PEDATA.** "Kwemi Nut." **1/50 each.**

A giant climbing plant indigenous to Zanzibar, having vine-like foliage and pink flowers followed by large dark rough-skinned ribbed fruits of regular shape, suggestive of suspended large green vegetable marrows.

The plant is worth growing for its foliage and the rich edible seeds which may be used like almonds. To obtain fruit both male and female plants must be grown and when raised from seed the sexes cannot be distinguished in the nursery.

THUNBERGIA GRANDIFLORA. **2/50 each.**

Very free growing twiner having large dark green cordate leaves and light blue bell-shaped flowers.

ALBA. **2/50 each.**

Similar to the above but flowers are milk-white.

TRACHELOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES. **1/50 each.**

(*Syn. Rhynchospermum jasminoides*). A vigorous twiner with attractive, dense, dark green foliage and bearing innumerable trusses of jasmine scented twisted white flowers. It is suited to all districts over 5,000 feet and may thrive at lower altitudes.

VINCA MAJOR. Is described under **Periwinkle.****VITIS QUINQUEFOLIA.** For description see **Ampelopsis quinquefolia.** **1/50 each.****WISTERIA.** Deciduous twiner with woody stems, bearing long pendant racemes of blue, white or rose-lilac flowers according to the variety.

They are unsuited to the warmer districts and somewhat slow at 5,600 feet where they should have partial shade.

MULTIJUCA ROSEA. Rose-lilac flowered. **3/- each.****FRUTESCENS.** Violet purple flowered. **3/- each.****SINENSIS.** Blueish lilac flowered. **3/- each.****ALBA.** White flowered. **3/- each.**

SECTION V.

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BULBOUS PLANTS

In these are included plants having bulbs, corms, rhizomes, tubers, and fleshy roots. Other rhizomatous plants will be found in the Herbaceous Section.

No garden should be without a liberal selection of bulbous plants, flowering, as many do, for most of the year and often producing their blooms at times when few other flowers are in season. Many, such as *Agapanthus* the "African Lily," and *Richardia* the "Arum Lily," carry pleasing foliage throughout the year, while a few, like *Hemerocallis* the "Day Lily," whether grown in shade, Sun, near water or in the driest situations, provide blooms almost continuously. Fortunately many are not troubled by insect pests nor attractive to rodents although others will need protection from both. *Dahlia* and *Gladioli*, particularly, are sought out by porcupines, field-mice, moles, rats and even hares. *Crinum*s, *Cyrtanthus*, *Amaryllis*, *Sprekelia* and *Zephyranthes* are amongst those which are preyed upon by a caterpillar which has done great damage for some years. Contact and Arsenical sprays assist greatly against the caterpillar trouble. The *Gladiolus* suffers much from the *Gladiolus* fly and it is always worth while controlling this pest with a sweetened Arsenical bait and by destroying all flower stalks which have been attacked.

The fact that many kinds of plants listed in this section either originate in Africa, or are sub-tropical in their nature, enables them to find suitable conditions at most elevations. It is often found that, where varieties are difficult under ordinary garden conditions in the warmer districts, partial shade and increased moisture induce excellent growth. Access to moisture is the more necessary in very light soils such as we have in Kiambu, also in soils deficient in humus.

AFRANOMUM.

2/- each, 18/- doz.

Rhizomatous herbaceous perennial, not unlike *alpinia* in habit and requirements, flowers red. Indigenous and allied to *Amomum*.

ACAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS.

Blue.

1/50 each, 12/- doz.

"African Lily," handsome evergreen plants with strap-like foliage and large umbels of blue flowers on tall erect flower stalks.

ALBIDUS.

1/50 each, 12/- doz.

The white variety.

BLUE. Small tubers.

3/- doz.

As these are grown from seed a small percentage of the bulbs may be of the White variety owing to cross fertilisation.

H. GRAHAME BELL,

CLOSEBURN NURSERIES,

TELEPHONE NO. 2297.

P. O. BOX NO. 906.

NAIROBI,

KENYA COLONY.

CANNAS.

To those of us who have hitherto done our gardening in the British Isles it is difficult to realize the value given, in return for little care, by this highly ornamental plant.

The Canna is so easily grown that one may overlook the fact that it responds well to good treatment. Given moisture and manure, with a periodical thinning out of the rhizomes, one can have a gorgeous show of bloom throughout the greater part of the year.

Greatly improved varieties have been recently introduced and, for garden decoration, the massing of suitable colours, while taking advantage of the foliage, is most effective. The foliage varies in colour with the different types and includes shades from almost brown and copper to dark and light green.

Although growing best in a moist situation Cannas will thrive under most conditions.

ABBREVIATIONS.

O. Denotes Orchid-flowering.	G. Denotes Gladioli-flowering,
GL. ,, Green Leaved.	DL. ,, Dark Leaved.

All green leaved unless otherwise stated.

The following list includes some of the best and most recent varieties.

Price 6/- doz., 35/- per 100.

VARIETIES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

Name.	Description.
Beauty of Ohio.	Vivid orange scarlet, yellow base.
Camp Fire.	Salmon, flaked pink.
Countess of Shoner.	Golden yellow, inside of petals striped and flaked scarlet.
Dr. Lilienfein.	Dark red; tall.
Caiety.	Orange splashed magenta, tall.
Mrs. C. Hemens.	Orange salmon, dwarf.
President.	Vivid scarlet, large flowered.
Prince of Orange.	Orange splashed red, tall.
Ryecroft Beauty.	Blush pink, dark foliage.
Siren.	Orange shaded red, margined gold and yellow.
St. Olaf.	Vivid orange scarlet, tall.
Texas Queen.	Scarlet margined yellow, spotted throat.
Tiger.	Yellow, spotted red.
Treasure.	Deep orange, very fine.

THE BEST OF THE OLDER VARIETIES.

Name.	Description.
Alexander Comrie (DL).	Apricot, shading to pink as the flowers age.
Black Prince (GL).	Dark crimson.
Ch. Naudin (O).	Salmon red, large flowers dark green foliage.
Dawn (GL).	Pale pink.
Duke of York (GL).	Bright rosy pink, margined cream.
Frau M. Nagel (GL).	Rose pink.
Humming Bird (GL).	Yellow, thickly spotted with red, crimson centre.
Iridiflora Ehemannii. (The Fuchsia Canna).	Purplish crimson, pendulous habit, very tall, green foliage.
Lady Richardson (GL).	Beautiful rose pink, dwarf habit.
Maros (GL).	Creamy white.
Orange King (GL).	A dominating shade of orange. Very fine.
Rhea.	Foliage brown with metallic shading, flowers brilliant cherry carmine.
Wm. Bofinger (DL).	Fiery dark velvety red.

May, 1933.

H. GRAHAME BELL, CLOSEBURN NURSERIES,

TELEPHONE NO. 2297.

P. O. BOX NO. 906.

NAIROBI,

KENYA COLONY.

DAHLIAS.

Of the many species of popular garden flowers of easy culture in Kenya Dahlias are perhaps the most adapted for exhibition and general garden decoration.

Not only are they easily grown but they provide a charming variety of blooms including Cactus flowered Pæony, Collarette, Pompon, Single, Star, Fancy and Show varieties.

Owing to the fact that, according to the variety, the plants are of varying heights, they may be used on level ground to produce attractive banks of colour.

Apart from moles and field mice they have not many enemies and, given sufficient moisture and manure, can be grown to advantage by even the most inexperienced.

Dahlias seed freely and the seedlings should be removed, otherwise the good varieties may soon be crowded out by indifferent seedlings and the former deemed to have deteriorated.

Ordering.—It is advisable to place orders in advance so that the tubers of the different varieties can be forwarded as they become dormant.

Tubers should be dormant and in a suitable condition for planting in the beginning of March and October each year.

VARIETIES.

The following is a list of best varieties of each type.

Price:—1/- each, 9/- doz., 45/- per 100.

CACTUS—FLOWERED.

Name.	Description.
Andreas Hofer.	Bright pink, centre shaded cream.
Annie Frissel.	Purplish red.
Beatrice.	Delicate mauve shaded rose.

Bornemans Liebling.	Soft lilac.
Countess of Lonsdale.	Rose shaded salmon.
Decision.	Golden bronze.
Diana.	Rich crimson.
Duke of York.	Salmon shaded old gold.
Goldene Sonne.	Bright golden yellow with pointed petals.
Henry Cayeux.	Mahogany brown.
Harpagon.	Pure yellow.
Jean Chazot.	Golden yellow turning to lively orange.
Jhr. G. F. van Tets.	Pure white.
Kalif.	Fiery-scarlet, large flowered.
La Lorraine.	Old gold, large flowered.
Laverstock Beauty.	Salmon.
Lavine.	Pure white.
Mad. Jules Galban.	Golden yellow shaded orange with white centre.
Mary Capham.	Lilac.
Model.	Yellow and pink.
Mr. E. F. Hawes.	Pink.
Nagel's Favorite.	Real pink, great beauty.
Red Cross.	Cinnamon coloured flowers with orange centre.
Richard Box.	Yellow.
Tsingtau.	Fiery orange-red.
Vicar of Wakefield.	Mauve-pink.
Wolfgang von Goethe.	Apricot.
Yellow King.	Sulphur-yellow, very large.

PÆONY—FLOWERED.

Name.	Description.
A. C. Ide.	Deep crimson red.
Amethyst.	Colour amethyst.
Amun Ra.	Coppery orange, shaded sulphur yellow.
Artis.	Orange scarlet.
Clothilde.	Pure yellow.
De Rose.	Blooms straw coloured, centre petals lilac pink.
Emma Groot.	Slaty-blue shaded purple, large flowers.
Erica.	Soft Erica-mauve.
Fairy Queen.	Salmon pink, pale lilac shading.
Cloire de Stamhuis.	Burnt amber, real autumn tint.
Japanische Sonne.	Yellow and red striped and feathered, large flowered.
King Albert.	Very deep purple.
Kitty Grullemans.	Wine red.
Ludwig Ganghofer.	Bright red, large flower.
La France.	Old gold shading to cerise pink.
Marie Houtman.	Golden yellow slightly tinted orange.

Mrs. Potter Palmer.	Dark purple, very large.
Murillo.	Flesh colour shaded rosy salmon, very fine.
Nelson's Xarifa.	Sealing wax red, brilliant flower.
Orange King.	Brilliant deep orange.
Rapallo.	Tortoise-shell with delicate gold margin.
Salmonea.	Pure salmon, almost double; perfect form.

COLLARETTE.

Name.	Description.
Adagio.	Lilac violet, white collar.
Aria.	Soft pink, white collar.
Diamond.	White at tips, base tinted rose, white collar.
Fuga.	Red with yellow collar.
Johan Messchaert.	Orange with yellow collar.
Largo.	Yellow.
Preludium.	Red and yellow, with yellow collar.
Presto.	Dark velvety crimson, white and crimson collar.
Princess Louise.	Carmine with white collar.
Rapsodie.	Deep red with yellow collar.
Sonate.	Orange red with yellow collar.
Swallow.	Pure white.

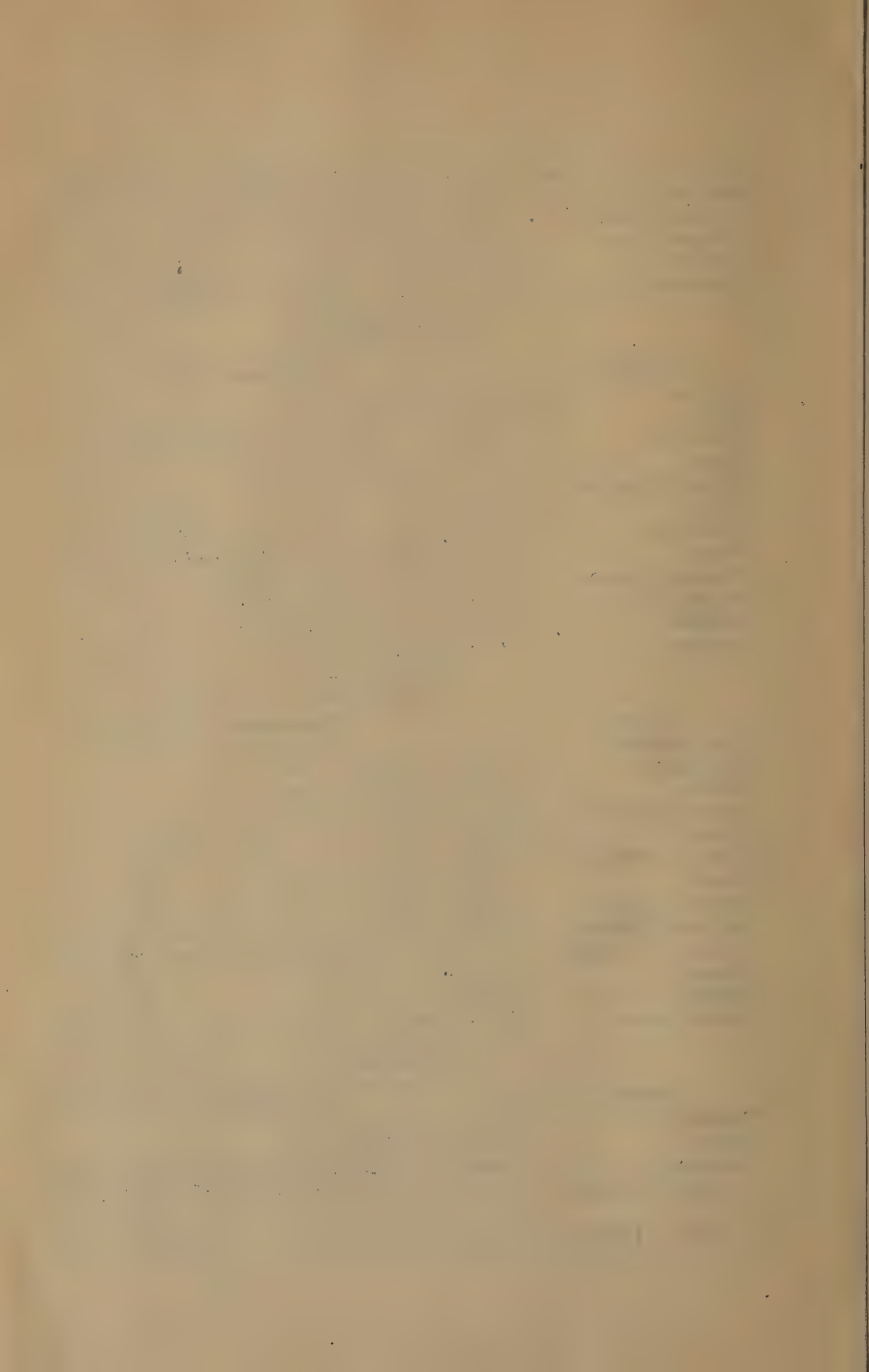
POMPON.

Name.	Description.
Cheerfulness.	Pink.
Diplomat.	Dark red, shaded brown.
Dainty.	White with lilac centre.
Dr. Hirschbrun.	Salmon pink.
Effect.	Intense scarlet.
Ernst Schleicher.	Violet-purple, large flower.
Glow.	Bright orange.
Gretchen Heine.	White and pink.
Jhr. van Citters.	Yellow with orange pointed petals.
Stolze von Berlin.	Pink, large for its class, otherwise very good.
Sunset.	Orange.
Titan.	Scarlet.
White Aster.	Pure white.

SINGLE.

Name.	Description.
Helvetia.	Scarlet and white.
Kitty.	Pink with deeper centre.
Lucifer.	Deep red flower brown foliage.
Velours d'Utrecht.	Dazzling velvety crimson, perfect shape.

May, 1933.



H. GRAHAME BELL,

CLOSEBURN NURSERIES,

TELEPHONE NO. 2297.

P. O. BOX NO. 906.

NAIROBI,

KENYA COLONY.

GLADIOLI.

There is probably no flower which gives a greater range of colour than the *Gladiolus*, and it is one of the most suited to African gardens. It is excellent as a cut-flower as well as a delightful border plant.

It will grow in any district of the Colony and, just as wild *Gladioli* in various forms are to be found throughout this continent, at almost all elevations from the coast lands upwards, so cultivated varieties will grow in every garden.

The plants die down after flowering and spring up again the following season but precautions must be taken to prevent their destruction by such natural enemies as field-mice, moles and porcupines.

Gladioli are one of the few bulbous plants which can, with any advantage, be lifted each season in this country and even these, it is claimed in some districts, are better left in the ground.

Like other plants, they have their insect and fungoid troubles and the following information may be of use to those whose plants are attacked.

Gladiolus Fly has been troublesome during the past few years, laying its eggs in the flower spike. The larvæ may easily be found on slitting open the withered flower spike which has failed to mature. All affected stems should be burnt.

The preventive measures recommended are, destroying all infested spikes, and spraying the young plants with an arsenical bait. Suspending tins of the bait in adjoining shrubs and trees may prove an additional means of reducing the pest, but the bait must be kept moist.

The bait is prepared as follows :—

Arsenate of Lead powder	...	1 lb.
Treacle, crude	...	3 gals.
or cheap sugar (jaggree)	...	25 lbs.
Water	...	40 gals.

Thrips sometimes attacks the plants and causes the spikes to wither. Dusting with ground sulphur or a lime-sulphur spray is generally recommended. Spraying with a nicotine spray or a concoction of Quassia Chips might be tried. A dilute spray of the arsenic and molasses should also prove effective.

Stalk boring Insect.—This pest may prove amenable to the arsenical spray recommended for the Gladiolus Fly.

Rust.—Gladioli are prone to attacks of this fungus. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture or lime-sulphur is recommended. The treatment should be given on the first signs of attack and repeated three or four times at intervals of a fortnight.

Mildew.—If plants shew any signs of mildew they should be dusted with ground sulphur. In cold weather spraying with Bordeaux mixture or lime-sulphur may be more suitable as a high temperature is required to make the ground sulphur effective.

Red Spider.—Should this insect attack any plants a miscible oil spray such as Orthol-K, to which is added some Liver of Sulphur—1 oz. to 5 gallons of diluted spray—should prove effective.

BEAUTIFUL VARIETIES—OLD AND NEW.

The following is a list of the Gladioli available this season, together with the respective prices. The corms will be found to be of a suitable size to produce the largest spikes of the best quality of bloom. The purchase of small corms is never advisable.

Each season new varieties are added to the nursery stock. Only the best varieties are chosen and these are obtained from the most reliable growers. Small corms of the same varieties can always be bought at comparatively low prices but, as has been indicated above, there is no advantage to be gained by having any kind of undersized bulbs or corms.

Ordering.—It is advisable to place orders in advance so that the corms of the different varieties can be forwarded as they become dormant.

Corms should be dormant and in a suitable stage for planting about March, October and December in each year.

Name.	Description.	Price per dozen.
Abricot.	Bright yellow shaded apricot, recommended	4/-
America.	Soft flesh pink, large strong spike ...	3/-
Appleblossom.	Delicate pink turning to darker pink when in full bloom	4/-
Aurora.	Scarlet	3/-
Baron J. Hulot.	Rich indigo blue	4/-
Bertie Snow.	Delicate lilac, large flower. Good exhibition variety	6/-
Blue Céleste.	Clear violet-blue, shaded white	4/-
Brunhilde.	Salmon rose with bright carmine blotch ...	3/-
Byron L. Smith.	Lavender pink on white ground ...	4/-
Captain Boyton.	Light lavender with small purplish red blotch	3/-
Captain Fryatt.	Beautiful soft red	3/-
Clear Eye.	Brilliant scarlet with pure white blotch in centre	4/-
Crimson Glow.	A perfect scarlet of a deep tone ...	4/-
Dawn.	Salmon pink with orange throat ...	3/-
Dr. Eckener.	Salmon pink with clear pink centre ...	3/-
Frau Dr. Hauff.	Glistening scarlet, recommended ...	3/-
Golden Measure.	One of the best yellow gladioli, strongly recommended	6/-
Helga.	Salmon rose shaded deeper rose and cream on white ground, recommended ...	4/-
Herada.	Pure mauve	4/-
Invincible.	Soft rose with carmine blotch, very fine ...	3/-
Karl Volkert.	Salmon pink, large flowers, very fine ...	3/-
Kitty Grullemans.	Bright orange and yellow	3/-
L'Immaculée.	Pure white	4/-
Lilac Wonder.	Clear lilac	4/-
Lord Nelson.	Clear orange lower petals shaded yellow ...	4/-
Los Angeles.	Bright pink, very beautiful	3/-
Märchen.	Carmine rose, strongly recommended ...	4/-
Marechal Foch.	Beautiful clear pink	3/-
Mount Everest.	Snow white, enormous spike	5/-
Mrs. Frank Pendleton Jr.	Soft rose, purple spot, recommended ...	5/-
Mrs. van Konijnenburg.	Glorious light blue	6/-
Orange Brilliant.	Bright orange	3/-
Orange Queen.	Beautiful orange	3/-
Pfitzer's Triumph.	A very large salmon coloured gladiolus of great beauty, recommended ...	5/-

Pink Perfection.	Delicate apple-blossom with a white stripe in the centre of each petal and dark rose feathered border, very fine	3/-
Pride of Haarlem.	Salmon sherry-red, shaded fawn, very beautiful, rare colour	5/-
Red Emperor.	Bright deep scarlet	4/-
Schwaben.	Citron yellow with aster-purple tongue on lower petals	3/-
Sweetheart.	Delicate cherry-rose shaded silvery rose	5/-
Trüdel Grotz.	Bright rose with darker spot in the centre, highly recommended ...	4/-
Van der Neer.	Bright purple	3/-
Violette de Parma.	Pure violet feathered white and centre white	3/-
Virginia.	Red shaded purplish red	4/-
War.	Deep blood-red shaded crimson black ...	3/-
White Giant.	Pure white large flower	4/-

PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS.

Orange	...	...	...	Sh. 2/50	per dozen.
Salmon	...	...	...	Sh. 2/50	„ „
Sulphur	...	...	...	Sh. 2/50	„ „
Mixed	...	...	...	Sh. 2/-	„ „ 12/- per 100.

May, 1933.

BULBOUS PLANTS.—Continued.**ALPINIA NUTANS.****2/- each, 18/- doz.**

Rhizomatous herbaceous perennial with lanceolate leaves and white flowers, tinged pink; grows best near water or under shade.

ALSTROMERIA HÆMANTHA.**3/- doz.**

Fleshy rooted plants of ornamental foliage and terminal umbels of crimson flowers tipped yellow and green. (Previously described as *A. Chilensis*).

AMARYLLIS. See Hippeastrum.**ANEMONE JAPONICA.**

"Japanese Wind Flower," does best under shade. At elevations under 6,000 feet it should be grown in moist situations, height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

—— **JAPONICA ALBA.** "Whirlwind," White.

1/- each, 9/- doz.

—— ——— **HYBRIDA, Kriemhilde.** Double rose.

1/- each, 9/- doz.

—— ——— **RUBRA.** Double red. **1/- each, 9/- doz.**

ANTHOLYZA PRAELTA.**-/50 each, 4/50 doz.**

Montbretia-like plants with showy orange red flowers.

ARUM LILY. For varieties and prices see Richardia.

BEGONIAS. Tuberous rooted, are suitable for growing in the open border or as pot plants. In the former case partial shade is necessary. Available in various colours.

Plants in tins. **2/50, to 5/- each.**

Dormant tubers are available in January and should be ordered well in advance. **1/25 each, 12/- per doz.**

—— **Fibrous and Rhizomatous-Rooted** kinds are given in the **Herbaceous Plants Section.**

CANNA. These easily grown plants should have rich soil and plenty of moisture. After flowering they should be lifted and replanted, otherwise thinned out severely. New varieties are imported each season and a list of those available will be furnished on application.

—— **Named Varieties.** **6/- doz., 35/- per 100.**

—— **Unnamed Varieties.** **3/- doz., 20/- per 100.**

BULBOUS PLANTS.—Continued.

CAPE SNOWDROP. See **Leucojum.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

CHINCHERINCHEE. See **Ornithogalum.**

CRINUM. Should be planted in the open border and, if kept free of leaf-eating caterpillars, does well in most districts.

— **POWELLII ALBUM.** 2/- each.
Bearing heads of handsome white blooms.

CYCLAMEN. 1/50 each, 12/- doz.

These beautiful plants grow in all districts, either as pot plants, or in shaded situations if not too dry—good drainage is essential. The flowers are borne on upright stems, well above the leaves, and range from white to carmine pink and rosy red.

Established in tins. 2/- each.

CYRTANTHUS. “Ifafa Lily.” South African bulb with narrow leaves and heads of tubular flowers carried on 1 foot, stems. The flowers bend over from the top of the scape and are very attractive.

— **Apricot.** 2/- doz.

— **Creamy White.** 2/- „

— **Dark Coral.** 2/- „
(Previously described as Dark red.)

— **Sulphur Yellow.** 2/- „

— **Deep Yellow.** 2/- „

DAHLIA. Named varieties. 1/- each, 9/- doz., 45/- per 100.

— **Unnamed varieties.** 3/- to 5/- per doz., 25/- per 100

These may be had in a great number of outstanding varieties of the following types—Cactus, Collarette, Decorative, Pompon, Single, Pæony-flowered, Exhibition and Garden. Owing to changes being made from time to time and the addition of new varieties, lists of named varieties will be furnished on application.

FREESIA HYBRIDS Mixed Colours. 2/- doz.

BULBOUS PLANTS.—Continued.**GALTONIA CANDICANS.****1/- each, 9/- doz.**

"Giant Hyacinth" or "Berg Lily." Handsome flowering bulbs from South Africa, suited to all districts. The bulbs are large and produce large hyacinth-like leaves and erect scapes of funnel-shaped pure white flowers. Height 3 to 6 feet. They are very effective when massed.

GLADIOLUS. Best named varieties.**From 3/- doz.****— Unnamed varieties.****2/- doz.**

New and beautiful varieties are added to the selection each year and lists with prices will be furnished on application. Gladioli are found all over Africa and at all elevations from the coast to over 10,000 feet. The beautiful hybrids which have now been produced under cultivation are suited to all districts, and should form a feature of every garden. The corms may be left in the ground or lifted after the plants have died down. Bulbs are dormant about March and August in each year and should be ordered before these dates.

GLORIOSA VIRESCENS, (previously listed as *G. Superba*).**Sh. 1/- each.**

An indigenous, slender, tuberous climbing plant with inverted twisted petals. Scarlet and yellow.

GLOXINIA.**1/50 each, 15/- doz.**

A beautiful selection. A list of named varieties may be had on application.

HEDYCHIUM. Tall easily grown plants with ginger-like roots and very sweetly scented flowers. They are suited to all districts and may be grown near water in full Sun, otherwise in partial shade.

— CORONARIUM. Pure white.**1/- each, 9/- doz., 45/- per 100.**

HEMEROCALLIS. "Day Lily." Herbaceous plant, suited to all districts, bearing heads of buds opening in succession and blooming almost continuously.

— AURANTIACA.**1/- each, 9/- doz.**

Orange yellow, a very fine variety.

— FULVA.**-/50 each, 4/50 doz., 25/- per 100.**

Bronze, single.

— — FLORE PLENO. -/50 each, 4/50 doz., 25/- per 100.

Bronze, double.

BULBOUS PLANTS.—Continued.

HIPPEASTRUM EQUESTRE. "Amaryllis." (Previously listed as **Brick Red Amaryllis.**) 2/- doz., 10/- per 100.

An orange-red variety which increases very quickly in all districts and produces a blaze of colour, generally in October.

— **FORMOSISSIMUM.** "Malta Lily" or "Scarlet Jacobean Lily," see *Sprekelia formosissima.* 1/- each, 9/- doz.

— **HYBRIDS.** 2/- each, 18/- doz.

Hippeastrum Hybrids grow very freely from 6,000 feet upwards. The bulbs, foliage and blooms are much larger than those of *Hippeastrum equestre.*

HYACINTH GIANT. See *Galtonia candicans.* 1/- each, 9/- doz.

HYMENOCALLIS TUBIFLORA. (*Pancratium*) "Spider Lily." -/50 each, 4/50 doz., 25/- per 100.

These are easily grown and increase rapidly. Pure white heads of graceful flowers having stamens attached to delicate cup-shaped membranes and long narrow dangling petals.

IFAFA LILY. See *Cyrtanthus.*

— **Apricot.** 2/- doz.

— **Creamy White.** 2/- "

— **Dark Coral.** 2/- "
(Previously described as Dark Red).

— **Sulphur Yellow.** 2/- "

— **Deep Yellow.** 2/- "

IRIS. The common forms, comprising rhizomatous and bulbous kinds, are only seen at their best at the higher altitudes. *Iris japonica* or *fimbriata* and *Morœa*, the "Cape Iris," do well in all districts and respond to moisture. *I. fimbriata* does best in partial shade.

— **(CAPE).** See *Morœa.* 3/- doz., 15/- per 100.

— **GERMANICA.**

Will grow in most districts, but at the lower elevations is very short stemmed except in shade.

— — **White.** 3/- doz.

BULBOUS PLANTS.—Continued.

IRIS GERMANICA. Light blue. 3/- doz.

— Purple "Flag Iris" 2/- doz., 10/- per 100.

— **JAPONICA or FIMBRIATA.** 3/- doz.

Pale lavender with golden crest, height $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

— (**MORCEA**) "The Cape Iris. 3/- doz., 15/- per 100.

For description see **Moroea**.

KNIPHOFIA. See **Tritoma**.

Narrow leaved, spiny. 1/- each, 9/- doz., 45/- per 100

Broad leaved, fleshy. 1/- each, 9/- doz., 45/- per 100

LEUCOJUM AESTIVUM. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Allied to *Galanthus* "Snow flake," "Cape Snowdrop," suited to all districts but doing best under partial shade and in moist well drained situations, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The pendulous white blooms are tipped green and not unlike "Lily of the Valley."

LILIUM. Many of the true lilies have already been proved to do well in this country, and should not be confused with bulbs of so-called Lilies not belonging to the *Liliaceæ*.

— **CANDIDUM.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.

"The Madonna Lily" grows best from 6,000 feet upwards and should have shade at lower elevations. It should have lime and the bulbs should be left undisturbed. Pure white, fragrant; base rooting.

— **LONGIFLORUM HARRISII.** 6/- per doz., 40/- per 100.

(*Syn. Longiflorum Eximium*) "The Bermuda Easter Lily" grows to perfection at 5,600, and is suited to all districts. Fine heads of trumpet-shaped pure white fragrant blooms.

— **HENRYI.** 1/50 each.

Introduced from China in 1888, Is easily grown in Sun or shade in all districts and benefits by the application of lime. The yellow flowers often number one to two dozen on a head. The foliage is deep green and very pleasing.

— **PHILIPPINENSE FORMOSANUM.** 1/50 each.

An easily grown Lily in all districts, foliage long and narrow. Flowers large white and shaded reddish-brown on the outside of the tube. It is somewhat similar to *Lilium Longiflorum* and is sweetly scented.

BULBOUS PLANTS.—Continued.**LILIUM REGALE.****1/- each.**

A hybrid lily bearing an umbel of from three to ten trumpet-shaped flowers shaded wine red outside white inside and yellow at the throat. Very fragrant and suited to districts from 5,000 feet upwards and possibly to lower elevations, 2 to 3 feet; stem rooting.

— SARGENTIAE.**2/- each.**

A sturdy grower, stems 5 to 7 feet, the trumpet-shaped flowers are white with golden yellow throat and tinged outside with purple, fragrant; stem rooting.

— SULPHUREUM (*Syn. Wallichianum superbum*). **3/- each.**

One of the handsomest lilies, with heads of trumpet-shaped flowers which are creamy yellow inside and tinted rosy brown outside, highly fragrant. This should do well in all districts from 5,000 feet upwards and may also do elsewhere. It appears to do best in partial shade. Stem rooting.

N.B.—New kinds of *Liliums* are being tried out from year to year and lists will be furnished on application.

MALTA LILY. See *Sprekelia formosissima*. **1/- each, 9/- doz.**

MONTBRETIA. Orange.**1/- doz., 5/- per 100.**

Easily grown plants with small *Gladiolus*-like flowers borne in sprays. They are most useful for cutting and suitable for districts from 5,000 feet. In dry localities they are best grown near water, and partial shade is recommended.

MORŒA. "The Cape Iris."**3/- doz., 15/- per 100.**

Iris-like plants of South African origin with long narrow leaves and white flowers with mauve shaded claw, brown markings at bases of inner segments and yellow blotches on outer segments, carried on tall flower stalks. The flowers are short-lived, but appear in quick succession from the numerous buds. They grow well in all districts over 5,000 feet and are best near water or in shade

ORNITHOGALUM. "*Chincherin Chee*" or "*Chinkerichee*" "*Star of Bethlehem*," grows in all districts and should have a moist situation.

— ARABICUM.**4/50 doz.**

Spikes of pure white flowers with black centres carried on succulent stems, best at 6,000 feet and higher, 2 feet.

BULBOUS PLANTS.—Continued.

ORNITHOGALUM White. 3/- doz., 10/- 100.

A suitable variety for all districts. 1½ feet.

PANCRATIUM. Allied to *Hymenocallis* which see.
-/50 each, 4/50 doz., 25/- per 100.

POLIANTHES TUBEROSA. 2/- doz., 10/- 100.

See **Tuberose.** These should not be confused with "Polyantha," dwarf cluster roses, nor *Polyanthus* (*Primula variabilis*).

RICHARDIA. "Arum Lily." The white varieties will grow either in swamp or shade.

— **AFRICANA.** (Syn. *R. Æthiopica*). White. 6/- doz.

— — White, tall-growing. 6/- doz.

— **ELLIOTTIANA.** 2/- each.

Leaves green spotted white, blooms rich yellow with black blotch in throat, requires shade below 7,000 feet.

— **PENTLANDI.** 1/50 each.

Leaves spotted white, blooms rich yellow, requires shade below 7,000 feet a smaller variety than *elliottiana*.

SMILAX. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

An indigenous variety. This handsome climbing plant dies down each season, sending up fresh suckers from the fleshy or tuberous roots; should have shade at 5,000—6,000 feet.

SNOWDROP (CAPE.) See *Leucojum*. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

SPREKELIA FORMOSISSIMA. (*Hippeastrum formosissimum*).
1/- each, 9/- doz.

"Malta" or **Scarlet Jacobean Lily.** A strikingly beautiful Amaryllid, allied to *Habranthus*, with strap leaves and an intense scarlet bloom on stems 9" to 1 foot. The long upper petals ascend but the lower ones enclose the stamens, suited to all districts.

STRELITZIA AUGUSTA. The so-called "Wild Plantain." 2/- each.
Native to the South African coast lands, with banana-like leaves and growth not unlike that of the Traveller's Palm. The foliage is tall and handsome, the flowers blue and yellowish white but indifferent when compared with those of *Strelitzia Reginae*.

BULBOUS PLANTS.—Continued.**STRELITZIA REGINÆ.** "Bird of Paradise Flower." 4/- each.

A banana-like plant with ovate radical leaves on long stalks. Several flowers are borne on a stem, each suggestive of the head of a bird. Flowers orange and blue, height 4 feet, suited to all districts and best in partial shade and a moist situation.

TRITOMA. (*Kniphofia*). "Torch Lily," or "Red Hot Poker", Vigorous plants having grass-like foliage and torch-like spikes of red turning to yellow. Although these are suited to swamp and waterside situations they will grow well under any conditions and in all districts.

—— **Broad Leaved, Fleshy.** 1/- each, 9/- doz., 45/- per 100.

—— **Narrow Leaved, Spiny.** 1/- each, 9/- doz., 45/- per 100.

TUBEROSE. (*Polianthes tuberosa*). 2/- doz., 10/- per 100.

A tuberous herbaceous plant of the Liliaceæ family, bearing very fragrant creamy white flowers. Tuberoses will grow well in most, if not all, districts and should have shade and moisture at elevations of less than 6,000 feet, height of flower 2-3 feet.

WATSONIA. Gladiolus-like plant having tall sword like leaves and handsome spikes of tubular flowers. Watsonias do best under partial shade and in moist situations of 5,000—6,000 feet, but are suited to all districts where Gladioli will grow.

—— **ARDERNEI ALBA.** (*Syn. Ardernei rosea alba*). 4/- doz.

Bears tall spikes of pure white flowers. In exposed positions the flower stalks are inclined to become crooked.

—— **ROSEA.** 2/- doz.

Spikes of mauve pink flowers, less inclined to bent stalks (flowers previously described as "Rich rose pink").

—— **Dull Orange.** 2/- doz.

Flowers dull orange, greenish ivory reverse; bulb bearing stems.

—— **Orange Yellow.** 1/- each.

Very good, narrow foliage.

—— **Orange Scarlet.** 2/- doz.

ZEPHYRANTHES. "Rose Amaryllis." Free flowering bulbs with one flower on each stalk, very prolific; usually co-incident with rain these bulbs, which increase very fast, send up quantities of crocus-like bright rose pink flowers.

—— **CARINATA.** 3/- doz., 15/- per 100

SECTION VI.

—: 0: —

HERBACEOUS and OTHER PLANTS

The climate of Kenya is very suited to a wide range of Herbaceous plants, both tender or "green-house" kinds and hardy, (i.e. frost resistant), kinds thriving in most districts. Many tropical or "stove" plants are easily grown at elevations below 6000 feet.

Seedlings of Asters, Antirrhinums, Delphiniums, Lychnis, Pansies, Stocks, and Wall Flowers are usually available at the commencement of long and short rains.

AGATHÆA COELESTIS.**-/50 each, 4/50 doz.**

Allied to Aster, a perennial plant bearing numerous daisy-like blooms, sky blue with yellow centres.

ALOE. The Aloe does well in all districts, both the tall-growing and the dwarf stemless types thriving with a minimum of moisture and producing bright heads of tubular flowers, varying in colour from dark red to coral red, scarlet, orange, pink, pale yellow and green.

—	ARBORESCENS NATALENSIS.	2/- each.
—	FEROX	2/- each.
—	HANBURYANA.	2/- each.
—	PERCRASSA.	2/- each.
—	RUBRO-VIOLACEA.	2/- each.
—	SALM DYCKIANA.	2/- each.
—	SPINOSISSIMA.	2/- each.
—	STRIATA (See Hanburyana).	2/- each.
—	— Hybrid.	2/- each.
—	SUPRA-LAEVIS.	2/- each.
—	Indigenous Varieties, Unnamed.	2/- each.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—Continued.

ANEMONE. JAPONICA, (*fimbriata*). Is described in the **Bulbous Section**.

ANTIRRHINUMS. 2/- doz. 12/- per 100.

Grow well in almost all districts and although perennial are better treated as annuals in some districts.

AQUILEGIA "Columbine." 3/- to 4/50 doz.

Grows easily at elevations of 6000 ft. and over but equally well below 6000 ft. if the beds are shaded and moisture is available.

ARUNDO DONAX VERSICOLOR. "The Variegated Danubian Reed." 1/- each. 9/- doz.

The variegated foliage, dark green striped white, is very ornamental, height 12 feet, suited to all districts from 5000 feet and possibly elsewhere.

ASTER, CHINA. (*Callistephus chinensis*). 2/- doz. 10/- per 100.

— **PERENNIAL "Michaelmas Daisy."** 2/- doz.

Suited to all districts.

BALSAM, ZANZIBAR.—See *Impatiens*. -/50 each. 4/50 doz.

BAMBOO. (*Bambusa*). Grows best near water, but will thrive in any situation in most gardens.

— **ALPHONSE KARRI.** 2/- each.

Yellow and green striped stem 12 feet.

— **DENDROCALMUS STRICTUS.** 2/50 each.

The solid or "Whip-stick" Bamboo.

— **Large Green.** 2/- each.

A vigorous tall growing variety.

— **Large Striped.** 2/- each.

As tall as the **Large green** with stems lined golden yellow.

— **METAKE.** 2/- each.

Strong grower with slender stems. 10 feet.

— **SIMONII.** 2/- each.

A useful variety for garden stakes. 8—9 feet.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—Continued.

BEGONIA. The tall growing fibrous rooted Begonias, planted alone or in juxta-position to Fuchsias, are a valuable addition to the garden. They require a shady position and will produce an almost continuous supply of pink, scarlet or pure white clusters of delicate flowers. The rhizomatous dwarf growing types are equally useful grown in the same way.

Prices: **1/50 to 2/50 each.**

Established in tins **2/50 to 5/- each.**

FIBROUS ROOTED TALL GROWING VARIETIES.

- (1) Shrubby, dark green leaves spotted white and reddish reverse, pink flowers.
- (2) ——— Plain foliage, reddish reverse, pink flowers.
- (3) Bamboo-like stems and smooth plain dull green leaves. White flowers.
- (4) ——— Pink flowers.
- (5) ——— Bright red flowers.
- (6) ——— Bright green angular foliage and bright pink to blood red flowers in drooping peduncles.
- (7) Small and very attractive Fuchsia-like foliage and whitish pink flowers.
- (8) Very ornamental lustrous dark green foliage, veined deep red, flowers white reverse of petals covered with pink hairs.

DWARF GROWING RHIZOMATOUS VARIETIES.

- (9) Rich green serrated leaves and pink flowers carried on tall flower stalks.
- (10) Smooth shining leaves, pink shaded on underside, and tall heads of pink flowers.
- (11) **Gracilis.** Various colours.

(When ordering Begonias please quote numbers shown opposite the varieties).

All the above mentioned Begonias are suited to the open border as well as for planting in pots and tubs for verandah decoration and they will thrive under such conditions as are suited to Fuchsias and other plants requiring shade. Although Begonias grow very freely under moist conditions at 5000 to 6000 feet, they will withstand periods of drought, provided they are not exposed to full Sun.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—Continued.**BECONIA TUBEROUS.** See **Bulbous Section.****BRYOPHYLLUM PROLIFERUM.****1/- each.**

A fleshy leaved plant, leaves much furcated, pendant flowers with inflated calyx. Greenish yellow tipped black. Any leaf falling will root and form a new plant.

GALLIOPSIS. See **Coreopsis.****2/- doz.****CAMPANULA.****1/- each.**

A fine perennial erect growing variety with tall spikes of blue flowers, possibly *persiefolia*. Suited to all districts over 5000 feet and very easily grown.

CANNA. See **Bulbous Section.****CARNATIONS.** Unnamed varieties.**6/- doz.**— **Named varieties.**

A number of special imported varieties are being propagated but plants of these will not be available until November 1933, when a price list of the varieties will be forwarded on application.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Japanese in variety, unnamed.

Large White.	6/- per doz.
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„ Yellow.	6/- „
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„ Mauve.	6/- „
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Small border type.	3/- „
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CHRYSANTHEMUM. Shrubby type **“Paris Daisy.”**

White.	-/50, each.	3/- doz.
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Pale Yellow.	-/50 each.	4/50 doz.
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CHRYSANTHEMUM. (<i>Leucanthemum</i>)	“Maxinum Shasta”
“Ox Eye Daisy,” or “Marguerite.”	2/- doz.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—Continued.

CINERARIA MARITIMA. In tins. 1/50 each.

A perennial border variety with silvery white lacinated foliage.

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA. 2/- doz.

Yellow with yellow centre.

COLEUS. 1/- each.

In variety suited to verandah or border decoration, but requires a shady position.

CUPHEA. "The Mexican Cigar Flower." 1/- each. 9/- doz.

Perennial plant of bushy habit suckering freely. They have smooth lanceolate leaves and tubular flowers, coloured scarlet and tipped with yellow, which are produced almost continuously.

DATE PALM. (Phoenix, Reclinata). 2/- each.

Established in tins. 2/50 each.

DELPHINIUMS. 4/50 per doz.

With their tall spikes of shades of blue and mauve, should be a feature of every garden. Plants should be ordered well in advance of the rains for delivery when these begin. At between 5000 and 6000 feet the plants must not be looked upon entirely as perennial, as the roots are inclined to die out, at the same time the best varieties grow so well from seed that perfect spikes can be looked for during the first season.

DRACÆNA FRAGRANS. 1/- each.

This tall growing palm-like indigenous plant is very ornamental, quick growing and suitable for avenues or growing singly.

ECHINACEA PURPUREA. (*Syn Rudbeckia purpurea*).
-/50 each. 4/50 doz.

This is allied to the *Rudbeckia* and is perennial. The flowers are 3 to 5 inches across and last well, colour purplish mauve with dark centre, height 4 feet.

FERN. (*Nephrolepis exaltata*). "Sword Fern." Roots. 1/- each.
Established in tins 2/50 to 5/- each.

GAURA LINDHEIMERI. 1/- each. 9/-doz.

A graceful perennial with terminal spikes of white flowers, all districts.

CERANIUMS. Ivy leaved varieties listed under **Climbing Plants Section.** See also **Pelargoniums.**

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—Continued.**GERBERA JAMESONI.** "Barborton Daisy."

-/50, each. 3/- doz. 20/- per 100.

One of the most useful and attractive perennials both for cutting and borders, flowers red.

—— ——— **Hybrids.**

1/- each. 9/- doz.

Various shades from white, yellow, pink, coral, scarlet and orange to dark red and wine colour.

IMPATIENS. "Zanzibar Balsam." Holstii and Sultani.

-/50 each. 4/50 doz.

Hybrids in various shades of red, pink, mauve and scarlet.

KERRIA JAPONICA.

1/50 each.

Often used in Rock gardens, is not recommended for elevations below 6000 feet. At 5600 feet it is slow and under sized.

LAVANDULA DENTATA. "French Lavender."

3/- doz.

A low growing plant with grey freer foliage and spikes of blue grey flowers, all districts.

LEUCANTHEMUM. See **Chrysanthemum.**

2/- doz.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA. "Ragged Robin."

3/- doz.

A tall growing perennial of easy culture carrying heads of brilliant scarlet flowers.

MARGUERITE. See **Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.**

2/- doz.

OPUNTIA. "Prickly Pear." In variety.

2/- each.

PALMS. (*Curculigo recurvata*)

1/- each.

The Zanzibar stemless palm is easily grown and increases rapidly from suckers.

Established in tins. 2/50 each.

See also **Phoenix for Date Palms.**

PANSY. Choice varieties.

3/- doz.

PELARGONIUM. These are popularly, but botanically speaking incorrectly, called Geraniums. Geranium is strictly the wild plant—the garden hybrids being Pelargoniums.

—— **ZONALE.**

1/- each. 9/- doz.

Zonale Pelargoniums grow so easily and so freely that they are often overlooked when planning a garden. In hot districts it is as well to grow them in shady positions, otherwise the flowers soon become sun scorched and the foliage untidy.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—Continued.

PELARGONIUM (Ivy leaved) may be grown either as a climber or as a trailing shrub. In light soils at elevations below 6000 feet it does better in half shade unless the conditions are moist.

— — — — — **Pink.** 1/- each. 9/- doz.

— — — — — **Scarlet.** 1/- each. 9/- doz.

— — — — — **REGALE.** 2/- each.

The curly leaved or fancy type, is popularly distinguished from the Zonale type by being described as *Pelargonium* (which, of course, is correct). The variety offered here grows freely and blooms profusely throughout the year.

PETUNIA. Large purple, fringed. 4/50 doz.

PHLOX DECUSSATA. Perennial Phlox. -/50 each.

A very attractive bright rose pink variety of this beautiful border plant, carrying large heads of bloom and standing 2 to 3 feet high and growing freely from 5000 feet upwards.

PHOENIX RECLINATA. 2/- each.

The indigenous Date Palm, and *Phoenix dactylifera*, the cultural Date Palm.

Established in tins. 2/50 each.

PHORMIUM TENAX. "New Zealand Flax." 1/50 each.

Tall Herbaceous plant with long tough Iris-like leaves and purple flowers. Has not flowered at Closeburn.

PRICKLY PEAR. (*Opuntia*). In variety. 2/- each.

Suitable for Rock gardens.

REHMANNIA ANGULATA. -/50 each. 4/50 doz.

Herbaceous plants, related to *Digitalis*, bearing Fox Glove-like flowers throughout the year. Suited to all districts. Lilac pink with spotted throat.

RUDBECKIA PURPUREA. See *Echinacea purpurea*.
-/50 each. 4/50 doz.

SALVIA. Both the shrubby and the herbaceous types are suited to all districts. *Salvia patens* requires shade and moisture below 6000 feet, other varieties grow under shade or in full sun.

— — — — — (Possibly *Princeps*). 1/- each.
Crimson rose and good foliage.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—Continued.

- SALVIA FARINACEA.** 3/- doz.
Flower spikes lavender blue.
- ——— **ALBA.** 3/- doz.
Flower spikes white.
- **LEUCANTHA.** 3/- doz.
Foliage silvery grey green, white reverse, flower spikes rosy purple.
- **PATENS.** Sky blue. 1/- each.
- ——— "Cambridge Blue." 1/- each.
- **SPLENDENS.** "Fire Ball." -/50 each. 3/- doz.
Rich scarlet dwarf.
- **SPLENDENS.** -/50 each. 3/- doz.
Rather taller than "Fire Ball." Rich scarlet.
- **PURPLE.** A shrubby variety. -/50 each.
- **VAN HOUTII.** 1/- each, 9/- doz.
Scarlet terminal spikes, 10 feet. See **Ornamental Shrub Section.**
- **Hybrids,** in various colours. -/50 each.
- SANSIVIERIA.** In variety. 1/- each.
- STATICE LATIFOLIA.** "Sea Lavender." -/50 each.
Vigorous and handsome perennial bearing large heads of blue flowers developing to blue and white when fully open. The flowers after cutting last for several weeks.
- **ARMERIA.** "Thrift," in variety. 3/- doz.
- **SINUATA.** Pink and light blue varieties. 4/50 doz.
- TRITOMA.** (*Kniphofia*). 1/- each. 9/- doz. 45/- per 100.
For description see **Bulbous Section.**
- VERBENA.** 2/- doz.
White, Scarlet, Purple and other colours of good strains.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—Continued.

— **ERANOIDES.** "Burkitt's Blue." Purplish blue.
3/- doz.

Also known as "Japanese Verbena."

VINCA MAJOR. "PeriWinkle." 1/- each, 9/- doz.
For description see **Climbing Plants Section.**

VIOLETS. "Princess of Wales." 2/- doz. 10/- per 100.
Long stemmed, single and large flowered, dark violet blue.

— **Light Blue.** Single. 2/- doz., 10/- per 100.

WALL FLOWER. 3/- doz. 15/- per 100.
Plants of this perennial, although best suited to the cooler districts, are grown from local seed and will bloom at 5500 feet.

YUCCA. The Yuccas are natives of Mexico and can be grown without difficulty, bearing huge flower spikes of white bell-shaped flowers.

— **FILAMENTOSA.** 2/- each.
Narrow sharp pointed leaves with thread-like filaments hanging from the margins.

Established in tins. 3/- each.

N.B.—Plants of all kinds will be established in tins if desired provided sufficient previous notice be given.

SECTION VII

—:O:—

ROCK GARDEN, WATERSIDE AND POT PLANTS

There is a fascination in making a rock garden in the tropics and it can be carried out to even greater advantage when conditions allow of its construction beside a stream or an artificial pond, however small.

The household waste water or the discharge pipe of a hydraulic ram sometimes serves the purpose.

Below will be found a selection of plants suitable for growing in Rock-work or by the waterside, some requiring partial shade and others thriving in full Sun.

It has been found by experience that many succulent and other plants from hot and arid countries, where they grow fully exposed under cloudless skies, benefit in the tropics by the partial shade of trees and tall growing plants, *Dracaenas*, *Bamboos*, *Strelitzia Augusta*, etc., provide suitable shade for the purpose.

They also benefit by the proximity of moisture but the drainage should be adequate.

The fact that moist conditions are not harmful considerably increases the range of plants for the Rock-garden or Rockery, and many suitable bulbous and other plants not shewn in the succeeding lists, will be found in other sections of the catalogue.

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR ROCK GARDENS AND WATER-SIDES.

BULBOUS AND RHIZOMATOUS.

Agapanthus,
Alpinia,
Alströmeria,
Anemone japonica,

Kniphofia (*Tritoma*),
Leucorum,
Montbretia,
Moræa,

PLANTS FOR ROCKERIES, etc.—Continued.

Antholyza,	Nephrolepis exaltata "Sword
Arum Lily (<i>Richardia</i>),	Fern,"
Arundo Donax,	Ornithogalum,
Bamboo, Tall and Dwarf,	Phormium tenax,
Begonia, all kinds,	Portulacaria cafra,
Billbergia nutans,	Richardia,
Canna,	Sansivieria,
Chincherinchee (<i>Ornithogalum</i>),	Stemless Palm, (Zanzibar),
Cyclamen,	Strelitzia,
Date Palm,	Streptosolen,
Dracaena,	Sword Fern (<i>Nephrolepis</i>
Freesia,	<i>exaltata</i>),
Galtonia candicans,	Tritoma,
Gloxinia,	Watsonia,
Hedychium,	Yucca.
Hemerocallis,	
Iris Japonica or fimbriata,	

SUCCULENTS.

Agave in variety,	Nopalea coccinellifera "Cochineal
Aloe in great variety,	Plant,"
Bryophyllum proliferum,	Notonia Grantii,
Cacti,	Opuntia "Prickly Pear,"
Euphorbia,	Phyllocactus,
Huernia,	Stapelia,
Kalanchoe,	Synadenium.

SHRUBS AND SHRUBBY PLANTS.

Ardisia,	Jasminum streptopus,
Arundo,	Kerria japonica,
Asclepias curassavica,	Linum trigynum,
Azalea,	Nandina domestica,
Bamboo,	Nierembergia,

PLANTS FOR ROCKERIES, etc.—Continued.

Colletia cruciata,	Pentas,
Cuphea,	Reinwardtia (<i>Linum trigynum</i>),
Fuchsia,	Rosmarinus (Rosemary).
Gaura,	Russelia juncea,
Geranium,	Ruttya,
Hydrangea,	Veronica,

TRAILING PLANTS.

Ampelopsis,	Hedera (Ivy),
Asparagus,	Ivy (<i>Hedera</i>),
Bignonia speciosa,	Vinca major,
Ficus repens,	Smilax.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Agathœa cœlestis,	Impatiens Sultani,
Arctotis,	Lavandula "French Lavender,"
Armeria arenaria (<i>Syn. A. Mari-</i>	Lychnis,
<i>tima</i>) Thrift,	Michaelmas Daisy,
Barberton Daisy,	Rehmannia angulata,
Cineraria maritima,	Rudbeckia (<i>Echinacea</i>) purpurea,
Cineraria, in variety,	Statice,
Coleus,	Thrift (<i>Armeria</i>),
Echinacea,	Veronica,
Gerbera Jamesoni,	Zebrina pendula "Wandering
Gerbera Jamesoni Hybrids,	Jew" allied to <i>Tradescantia</i> .

Many plants in the above lists are available from time to time although not catalogued in the various sections, and others, particularly succulents, are being added to the nursery stocks.

SECTION VIII

:O:

ORNAMENTAL TREES

This section includes trees which are mainly desirable for their decorative flowers or their foliage, or both.

Most of them, if not all, grow satisfactorily in all districts of Kenya, and the selection which follows includes some very outstanding flowering trees, examples of which are the Cape Chestnut, the Red Flowering Gum, the Australian and Nandi Flame trees and the Jacaranda, all of which are easily grown.

Trees which are to occupy their positions permanently should be spaced to allow for their natural development and should be arranged so that they will show to advantage when fully grown.

Many trees should never be deprived of their lower branches nor be mutilated in any other way, others may with advantage have their growths controlled.

ACACIA PODALYRIAEOFOLIA.

-/25 each, 3/- doz.

One of the most ornamental of the Wattles, having grey green foliage and "mimosa-like" pale yellow flowers. To some it is known as the "Golden Wattle" and to others as the "Silver Wattle"

ARAUCARIA BRASILIANA.

One of the "Monkey Puzzles."

1/- to 2/- each.

A remarkable tree with thick hard spine-tipped imbricated leaves.

BAUHINIA PURPUREA. "Camel's Foot."

1/- each, 9/- doz.

A medium sized tree of upright growth, flowers pink merging to purple.

CALLISTEMON LANCEOLATUS. "Bottle Brush."

-/50 each, 4/50 doz.

For description see **Ornamental Shrub Section.**

SALIGNUS. (Syn. *C. roseus*).

-/50 each.

An equally handsome variety, of upright growth, flowers crimson.

SPECIOSUS.

1/- each.

A similar variety, flowers bright crimson.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Continued.**CALODENDRON CAPENSIS. "Cape Chestnut."****-/15 each, 4/50 doz**

Upright tree with spreading branches and large trusses of lilac flowers carried well above the foliage. Almost evergreen, height upto 50 feet.

CASTANOSPERMUM AUSTRALE. "Moreton Bay Chestnut."**2/- each, 18/- doz.**

Handsome shade and ornamental tree, light green glossy foliage, orange coloured flowers followed by large seed pods. The nuts are edible. Height upto 50 feet.

GEDRELA TOONA. "Indian Mahogany." "Toon Tree." 1/- each.

A good shade tree of spreading habit with long graceful pinnate leaves. Very suitable for avenues or for growing singly on lawns. Height upto 60 feet.

CUPRESSUS BENTHAMII. "Benthams Cypress."**-/15 each, 1/50 doz., 6/- per 100.**

Large, graceful, quick growing tree from Guatemala, pyramidal with horizontal branches.

— FUNEBRIS. "Funeral" or "Weeping" Cypress.**-/50 each.**

Graceful habit with long drooping branchlets.

— MACROCARPA. "Monterey" Cypress.**-/15 each, 1/50 doz., 6/- per 100.**

Large and quick growing tree, foliage dark and close, branches somewhat pointed.

— PYRAMIDALIS. "Italian" Cypress.**-/15 each, 1/50 doz., 10/- per 100.**

Tall, erect tree with dark, adpressed foliage. Owing probably to cross pollination the trees do not always come true to type.

ERYTHRINA CAFFRA. "Kaffir Boom."**2/- each.**

Tall and medium growing varieties.

Unlike the local *E. Tomentosa*, this is evergreen with glossy large green foliage and handsome deep scarlet flowers similar to those of *E. crista-galli*. Height 15 to 25 feet.

— CRISTA-GALLI. "Cock's Comb." The "Coral Tree."**3/50 each.**

A Brazilian species bearing orange scarlet flowers along the branchlets. Height upto 10 feet.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Continued.**EUCALYPTUS FIGIFOLIA. "Red Flowering Gum."****-/25 each, 2/- doz., 12/- per 100.**

Free growing and varying in height from medium to tall with leathery shiny leaves and panicles of brilliant flowers. The flowers on different trees may vary in shade from almost white to pink, orange, red or deep scarlet. The trees may be pruned and pruning has the advantage of removing many of the seed capsules which appear to hinder the production of flowers.

— GLOBULUS. "Blue Gum."**-/15 each, 1/50 doz., 6/- per 100.**

Tall erect growing, with young leaves of glaucous blue, suitable for windbreaks when not grown too near other less vigorous plants.

— SALICNA.**-/15 each, 1/50 doz., 6/- per 100.**

Considered one of the best gums for timber, fuel, Mine-props, sleepers, furniture and box-making.

FIGUS HOCHSTETTERI. "Mugumu." 5 feet cuttings, -/50 each.

A useful quick growing indigenous shade tree for exposed gardens as most shade loving plants benefit from both the shade and leaf-fall. Fuchsias, Begonias and many verandah and pot plants thrive under such shade. The trees may be grown from seed, or cuttings of any dimensions.

FLAME TREES. For descriptions see Spathodea and Sterculia.**GREVILLEA ROBUSTA. -/15 each, 1/50 doz., 6/- per 100.**

The "Silver Oak," "Silky Oak" or "Australian Oak," is an erect growing tree, suitable for shade and avenues, bearing orange coloured flowers. For the first seven or eight years the roots do not interfere seriously with other vegetation and the heavy leaf-fall counteracts much of the damage caused by its growth. Height upto 50 or 60 feet.

JACARANDA MIMOSAEFOLIA. -/25 each, 2/- doz., 8/- per 100.

A very handsome tree with finely pinnate foliage and a profusion of heads of bell-shaped lavender-blue flowers which are chiefly produced before the new leaves appear, in about the month of October in this district. Height 30 to 40 feet.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA. "Pride of India." 2/- each, 18/- doz.

For description see **Ornamental Shrub Section.**

LAURUS NOBILIS. "Bay Tree."**2/- each.**

For description see **Ornamental Shrub Section.**

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Continued.**LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA.** The "Tulip Tree" **3/50 each.**

From North America; under suitable conditions this becomes a very large and handsome tree having large pale green foliage and large purple-mauve tulip shaped flowers. The growth is very slow at 5,600 feet.

LOQUAT. **1/- to 2/- each, 9/- to 18/- doz.**

(*Eriobotrya japonica*) or (*Photina japonica*). Height 15 to 20 feet. For description see **Miscellaneous Fruits Section.**

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. **6/- each.**

Evergreen tree with large leathery leaves and creamy white flowers measuring 6 to 8 inches. It probably grows best in the cool districts. Height 12 to 20 feet.

MARKHAMIA HILDEBRANDTII. "Muho." **-/25 each, 2/- doz.**

A dark green foliage tree native to Kikuyu and Meru districts, pinnate leaves 8—10 inches in length, and panicles of yellow flowers followed by long seed-pods. Tree upto 40 feet.

MELALEUCA LEUCADENDRON. **1/- each.**

For description see **Ornamental Shrub Section.**

MELIA AZEDARACH. "Persian Lilac." **-/50 each.**

For description see **Ornamental Shrub Section.**

MORETON BAY CHESTNUT. **2/- each, 18/- doz.**

For description see **Castanospermum australe.**

NANDI FLAME. **... -/25 each, 2/- doz., 8/- per 100.**

For description see **Spathodea Nilotica.**

PEPPER TREE. **-/25 each, 2/- doz., 8/- per 100.**

For description see **Schinus Molle.**

POINCIANA GILLIESII. **1/- each, 9/- doz.**

"Coats Beard." For description see **Ornamental Shrub Section.**

SCHINUS MOLLE. "Pepper Tree." **-/25 each, 2/- doz., 8/- per 100.**

A medium sized tree of spreading habit with drooping pinnate leaves, suited to dry conditions, Height upto 15—25 feet.

SOLANUM MACRANTHUM. (Previously listed as *S. Robustum*). **-/25 each, 3/- doz., 10/- per 100.**

"Potato Tree." A medium sized quick growing soft wooded tree with large coarse foliage and potato-like flowers of purplish blue with conspicuous yellow anthers. Height 30 to 40 feet.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Continued.

SPATHODEA NILOTICA. "Nandi Flame Tree."

-/25 each, 2/- doz., 8/- per 100.

A quick growing soft wooded tree indigenous to the Nyanza Basin, having large pinnate leaves covered with rough hairs and very large bright orange-scarlet flowers produced in racemes at the ends of the branchlets.

STERCULIA ACERIFOLIA. (*Syn. Brachychiton acerifolium*)

-/25 each, 2/- doz., 10/- per 100.

"The Australian Flame Tree," a handsome tree with glossy lobed leaves, upright growth and when in bloom is a blaze of bright red. Height upto 60 feet.

TECOMA SAMBUCIFOLIA.

1/- each, 9/- doz.

—— **SMITHII.**

2/- each, 15/- doz.

—— **STANS.**

-/50 each, 3/- doz.

For descriptions see Ornamental Shrub Section.

THUYA ORIENTALIS. "Chinese Arborvitae." 1/- each, 9/- doz.

A small, compact conifer with laterally flattened branches; very ornamental, drought resistant, growth slow, height upto 20—25 feet.

TULIP TREE. See *Liriodendron Tulipifera*.

3/50 each.

SECTION IX.

:O:

HEDGE PLANTS

Many varieties of trees and shrubs adapt themselves well to the making of useful and ornamental hedges, the proportions of the hedges depending upon the limits imposed by the spacing of the plants and the operations of cutting and shaping.

There is no difficulty in having a Cypress hedge kept at 12 to 18 inches in height or a myrtle hedge allowed to grow over 15 feet.

Only a limited selection of hedge plants is given here for the reason that the demand is restricted in a small community and also that in a nursery garden the ground cannot be devoted to growing many varieties in sufficient numbers for hedge planting unless the demand is considerable.

It is often possible to grow sufficient plants of any variety not listed if notice of the requirements be given.

The hedge plants listed below are suited to practically every district and fuller descriptions will be found under the respective headings in the Shrub and Tree sections of this catalogue.

ABERIA CAFFRA. "Kei Apple." 7/- per 100.

One of the most suitable plants for an ornamental and impenetrable thorny hedge. Plant 3 feet apart.

BOUGAINVILLEA.

For descriptions, varieties and prices see **Climbing Plant Section**. Prices for quantity on application.

The Bougainvilleas are admirably suited for hedges and may be kept low or trained to the highest of supports.

When kept at reasonable heights they soon become self-supporting and after the first year or two the cutting is carried out with ordinary hedge shears as for other clipped hedges. They need not be planted nearer than 6 to 10 feet and when properly trained are impenetrable. As backgrounds for tennis courts, when planted three to six feet behind the usual netting, they are extremely useful.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA. "Monterey" Cypress. 7/- per 100.

Is very ornamental when grown as a hedge plant but apt to suffer in dry areas. All the cypresses can be used for hedges.

DURANTA PLUMIERI.**7/- per 100.**

Planted 3 feet apart this forms a good hedge and because of its spiny nature it is very serviceable.

HEDGE PLANTS.—Continued.

KEI APPLE. (*Aberia caffra*). 7/- per 100.

For description see **Miscellaneous Fruits Section.**

PHYLLANTHUS NIVOSUS ROSEO-PICTUS. 35/- per 100.

This shrub by reason of its ornamental foliage, which is variegated with crimson and white, is very striking when used for hedges and garden borders.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS. 35/- per 100.

Because of its scandent habit and the masses of pale blue flowers, produced throughout the year, it is effective as a garden hedge or for training on a trellis, pillar or pergola.

POMEGRANATE. 35/- per 100.

This glossy leaved, spiny and shrubby tree is much used for hedges, responding well to trimming and thriving under dry and difficult conditions.

THUYA ORIENTALIS. "Chinese Arborvitae." 6/- per 100.

A very compact and handsome hedge can be made from the Arborvitae. Because of its slow growth the labour of constant cutting is avoided.

The following all make pleasing hedges:—

Brunfelsia,	Lantana, in variety,
Carissa grandiflora,	Lasiandra (<i>Tibouchina</i>),
Cestrum, in variety,	Magnolia fuscata,
Cherry Cuava,	Oleander,
Cotoneaster,	Privet,
Crataegus pyracantha,	Salvia van Houtii,
English Myrtle,	Spiroea,
Eugenia, all species,	Streptosolen jamesoni,
Fuchsia gracilis,	Tibouchina (<i>Lasiandra</i>).
Hibiscus, in variety.	

and many varieties of Roses, especially the Macartney rose.

If required in quantity and sufficient time be allowed for their production, favourable prices can be arranged. Descriptions of the various plants will be found under their respective headings

H. GRAHAME BELL,

P. O. Box 906, **NAIROBI.**

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Quantity.	Name of Article.	Shs.	Cts.
	Brought forward		

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Quantity.	Name of Article.	Shs.	Cts.
	Brought forward		

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PACKING:—Continued from page IV.

Arusha (Tanganyika Territory) (23.1.30):—The plants duly arrived yesterday in first rate condition.

Cherangani (4.7.31):—The fruit trees, roses and creepers I ordered arrived in excellent condition and were very well packed.

Eldama Ravine (5.4.30):—I should like to mention that these trees arrived in excellent condition and practically all are beginning to start.

Endebess (13.7.32):—The Standard roses you sent arrived in good condition.

Escarpment (13.5.29):—I received all the citrus and rose trees in good condition.

Fort Portal (Uganda) (27.10.31):—Nine of the trees bear rose buds and all are doing well and be it noted, they were only planted on 26.9.31.

Fort Ternan (5.10.30):—The citrus trees arrived in good condition.

(11.5.32):—The plants arrived in very good condition and are growing well.

Gilgil (11.5.29):—The roses I had last year have survived the drought, are looking well and throwing strong buds now.

(22.4.30):—It was extremely kind of you to get them off so promptly.

Johannesburg (South Africa) (7.7.32):—Many thanks for Gloriosa Tubers which appear in good condition although very very peculiar looking things.

Kakamega (30.9.29):—The plants have arrived in excellent condition.

Kampala (Uganda) (4.10.30):—The plants, together with the roses, arrived in perfect condition.

(19.7.32):—The rose trees you sent me last time are doing very well, especially the Ards Rover and Duchess d'Auerstadt.

Kericho (5.3.32):—My roses have all done well this season, especially Shot Silk, Mme. F. Favre, Maud E. Gladstone and of course Cecile Brunner; all these seem to like a wet district.

Kilindini (3.9.30):—The trees received here in good condition. The Mandarin trees appear to be doing well as I trust will the rest. I must take this opportunity of thanking you for your promptness of despatching and packing all trees.

VI

- Kipkabus (6.6.30) :—**The last 1½ dozen roses you sent us arrived in perfect condition.
- Kitale (6.5.32) :—**The roses you sent last year are all doing splendidly.
- (12.5.31) :—**The roses you sent me last year are doing well and are admired by all my visitors.
- (21.9.31) :—**We are very pleased with the plants we have had from you and have already had some lovely roses from them.
- (22.4.30) :—**The plants I have just had from you are doing splendidly and one of the Cestrum is in flower.
- Koru (25.3.30) :—**Plants arrived in excellent condition. I got some other plants from you about three years ago amongst them some "Ifafa Lilies." These look to have done extremely well.
- (19.5.32) :—**Thank you for the oranges which arrived in perfect condition and are doing well.
- Konza (19.11.30) :—**I am in receipt of the bundle of plants which arrived in excellent condition.
- Kyambu (2.11.29) :—**My plants all turned up safely and I am so very pleased with all you have given me. The roses are enormous and never ending.
- Limuru (27.6.30) :—**The roses arrived in excellent condition.
- Lugari (20.10.28) :—**The roses I bought from you are all doing well and have bloomed profusely.
- Machakos (29.10.30) :—**Trees all arrived in good order. The citrus I received a month ago are growing well.
- (24.10.31) :—**Everything arrived in excellent condition—correct and some spare.
- Meru (30.4.31) :—**The parcel of 20 Carnation plants arrived safely and have transplanted well. I am very pleased with the selection you have sent me.
- Moiben (18.8.32) :—**The plants arrived in beautiful condition.
- Mombasa (16.4.32) :—**The Gladioli bulbs arrived safely, beautifully packed too.
- (13.10.32) :—**I am grateful to you for the careful packing and the good condition in which the plants arrived.
- Moshi (Tanganyika Territory) (11.9.31) :—**All the trees are doing very well indeed. Peaches have started bearing. What surprises me is that Pears do so well, they never did before, I mean those which I got from South Africa before the War.

WARNING.

Closeburn Nurseries,

Nairobi, January, 1932.

ROSES

All rose trees supplied by me are budded on a pink Rambler stock. This has the advantage of being very vigorous and more suitable to tropical conditions than the stock plants generally used in temperate climates.

All stocks send up suckers and shoots which must immediately be removed as if left they will overgrow the budded rose which will revert to the stock. The Rambler shoots can soon be distinguished from those of other roses by the foliage and they either appear at or below the union of scion and stock.

As the plant gains in strength the tendency to throw up suckers will disappear.

My catalogue contains hints upon the unpacking of the consignment, subsequent planting and treatment of the plants under local conditions. The directions should be carefully followed to avoid disappointment and ensure success.

H. Grahame Bell.

VII

Muhoroni (20.5.32) :—All the fruit trees and shrubs are doing splendidly.

Nakuru (6.5.30) :—We have to thank you for your letter re fruit trees and for the trouble you have taken in selecting same. 33 fruit trees arrived to-day in excellent condition.

(12.6.30) :—I am pleased to say all the plants and trees we got from you last year are doing very well.

(20.11.30) :—The trees you sent me in May are excellent and I should like similar young grafts again.

Nanyuki (13.6.32) :—Many thanks indeed for sending trees. They opened out extremely to my satisfaction, in fact they are growing now nicely

(12.11.29) :—Thank you for the roses which were beautifully packed and arrived safely.

Njoro (10.6.32) :—The trees and shrubs that you sent up to me were extremely well packed and arrived in good condition and are doing well.

Sabukia (26.11.29) :—The bundle of plants arrived safely were beautifully packed and opened out quite fresh.

(17.5.32) :—The fruit trees arrived in excellent condition.

Songhor (16.8.32) :—The plants arrived perfectly fresh and are all growing out well.

Soy (10.6.32) :—I am sure you will be glad to hear that all of these trees are now firmly established and that in addition two of the Peach trees supplied by you two years ago have already borne fruit.

Tanga (Tanganyika Territory) (2.9.32) :—Incidentally we had some fruit trees from you two years ago and thought it might interest you to know that they are doing very well.

(2.10.30) :—The plants arrived in good condition.

Thika (12.5.32) :—All the trees, plants, bulbs arrived in excellent condition, thanks to your extremely careful packing.

Yokohama (Japan) (19.8.32) :—The goods were in very perfect condition to Japan.

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